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THE EXAMINER;

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PUBLISHER.

No results of the emancipation have been more emphatic, or more auspicious. formation in the morals and habits of the white population, and the of a higher tone of public sentiment among them. Marriage is now It has been encouraged by the of the island, and by the insertion of a "de facto" clause in the "marriage act" of the island, in virtue of which, parties living in concubinage, who should be married under its provisions, are regarded in law, as hav. ing been married from the commencement of the connection, and all their issue are

declared legitimate. The drinking habits of the white papu lation are very greatly improved. There is much less of drunkenness, less harddrinking, less tippling than there used to be. This is true of all, but emphatically so of the largest class of the white population, the overseers. A gentleman extensively acquainted with them, and familiar with their convivial usages for many years, remarked to us that the great reformation in their drinking habits, was one of the most gratifying influences of the new state of things. Under slavery, such a reform was The overseers could not resist the influences by which their office was surrounded. Invariably, and almost of necessity, they became hard drinkers, and multitides of them have been cut down in the morning of life, by the rum of distilleries, whilst their parents in England have ignorantly attributed their decease to the harmtion to private drinking they then had, and given to the world. practice of some of the leading gentry of places, and, perhaps, in the same huts, in v. 8.

of "the establishment" generally. Few chapels; they are not regarded as genteel! Other vices, kindred to licentiousness and intemperance, that were rife during slavery, are becoming discreditable, and are receding from the public eye.

'In reference to color, the population is brown, and the black. Under the old the privileged class. Bad as morals were among them, the ties of nature were not master not seldom flowed in the veins of the slave. By a silent acquiescence, the law of slavery was revised, so far that the collength, growing too powerful to be kept to bathe the island in blood, they obtained fore the emancipation conferred upon the

the local legislature, and others have been added at each successive election, until about one-third of the whole representation

length of time, was unknown among them. So, also, were the unnatural modes of punishment sometimes resorted to at the south as murders, mainings, brandings, gun-shot wounds, &c., &c. Yet they were subject bore a yoke that throttled them at every

'Their social and moral state was fright ful. There is nothing at the south to com pare with it, except it may be found on individual and isolated plantations. The ne-The following the pen of a clergyman, groes were thrown together on the estates to the number, often of five or six hundred. without any other elevating influences than nities were ample; and the high character of those exerted by the overseer; they learned nities were ample, the writer gives to his statements and opinions from him only the vices of civilisation. whilst the heathenism of the original Africans was transmitted to their children.

'The emancipation opened before the masses, whom it delivered, a new and unexplored world. It took them from among prejudices, or excited their suspicions.' the beasts of the field, and restoring to hen their humanity, hade them atrive.'--They have striven, many of them nobly, honorable. It has been encouraged by the honorable and though their progress has been marred by the deep, dark degradation of their brute life, and by external, adverse circumstan- cient African superstitions, and are someces, it has yet been more rapid, more en times represented as antagonistic; Obi being cludes: couraging, and more profoundly peaceful the spirit of evil, and Mial the spirit of than the most sanguine could reasonably good; but it is often hard to distinguish behave anticipated.

these are found in the lower part of the its, &c. ess and delicious fruits of the tropics. The borers, with whom their complexion asso. priests of Africa.

practice of some of the leading gentry of the island approximates to primitive tem. These are very the island approximates to primitive tem. These are very the belief in ghosts was universal. The from year to year with more regularity than mosphere, we must inevitably perish. In low, small, rude tenements, of from ten ghosts walked by day as well as by night, phenomena solely influenced by material feet square, divided into two rooms, to four- they ate and drank, bought and sold, and and (so called) fortuitous causes. Strange red with me. they cleave only to the wine cup. These teen feet by twenty-four, divided into three worked. They had a currency, a "ghost it seems, no doubt, that all the motley folnected from any direct temperance move-ment. Such efforts are viewed with great. The posts of the house are fasten-ment. Such efforts are viewed with great. The posts of the house are fasten-ment. Such efforts are viewed with great. ment. Such efforts are viewed with great and beaten hard for a floor; the sides are queen's good money, that many were de-by which lassitude seeks to annuse itself, all with the hostile Seikh as prisoner—but simmade of bamboo, cut and split to the size ceived by it, and would have dealings with the changes out of which dishonesty con-ply express my conviction, that but for the of laths, which is daubed or plastered with ghosts, without knowing it, till the ghost trives new modes of swindling, produce far mud, on one side or both, and rubbed till money would slip through their fingers and less effect upon the average condition of we should never have seen our boats again. The Saddath is generally respected, so smooth and hard; and by successive rubbings, be off. They could not hold it fast; it one year as compared with another, than These poor Christians are much tyrannifar as to induce abstinence from the occu-pations of life; the stores are closed, and all business ceases. There is also a greatly inwith long grass, or with the leaves of the serve it from being breathed upon by in-though unknown causes. The passion violence is their little cell of a church, and McQuhae's star will pale before that with long grass, of with the leaves of the serve it from being of Lynch. How pleasantly the two salts on experiments of late years in the application of Lynch. How pleasantly the two salts reaching nearly down to the ground. The visible ones. Every man and woman was change of phase have made it the staple of Their account, which in its narration bore

> Many thousand huts have been built of freedom. Obiism and Mialism are ber of marriages, their distribution among them with water until their provisions are since emancipation, and they are uniformly now found only in the more ignorant and the ages and conditions of life, proceed exhausted; or the restless nature of their better than the slave huts; higher, larger, degraded neighborhoods. The "rolling from year to year with quite as much regu. persecutors takes them elsewhere. The enlightened era of medical science, cholera more usual to place continuous parallel wires, better ventilated. A few are boarded up, calf" is becoming an exploded notion; larity as if the happy pairs were all selectmore are shingled, and many are floored. charms and amulets are pretty generally ed in a central office and united by a writ children; for, with all their intolerance, the lectrical current passes.
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> All manifest an improved taste, style, and dispensed with by the adults, though the of the crown. Cupid is a smart lad—an Modern for, with all their intolerance, the lectrical current passes.
>
> From the success of a few isolated experiments and thus constitute a circuit through which the electrical current passes.
>
> From the success of a few isolated experiments and many are floored. Charms and amulets are pretty generally electrical current passes.
>
> From the success of a few isolated experiments and many are floored. Charms and amulets are pretty generally electrical current passes. manner of living. About twenty thousand children continue to wear them, merely, as active agent, as chemists and landlords say; of the peasantry have become freeholders. their parents aver, because it is "Jamaica he brings down his bird, but his power over Not only have the people homes, they have fashion." the means of a comfortable subsistence.— 'Since the decree of emancipation, the him a wholesale job—let him, for instance,

child, has a provision ground, in which with each other in their efforts for the moral time the proportion of the marriages made is discontinued from the want of means—ed, is a fact which cannot be denied. It has been since ascertained, that in the ardor of they coltivate yams, cocoas, (a root some- elevation of the freedmen. In 1824, there by widowers in their forty-fifth years—and the sirocco and the locust having swept has been too much the practice among zeal in arriving at satisfactory conclusions. what resembling a beet, but of a much finer were perhaps forty-five ministers of religion he is powerless. The fixed character of the their harvests for several years. They gave medical men blindly to follow the opinions their gardeners and other labores were di and firmer texture,) plantains, sugar-cane, in Jamaica, some of these were state paid average of social phenomena is one of the The sons became clerks and small shop-keepers; the daughters concubines of their butter, sugar, cheese, lard, fish, meats, soap, hundred ministers, forty four of whom were was a careful collection of the facts which they begged me to write it out more fully in any department of science than in mediculated to produce an abundant and rapid flow candles, &c. The importations of these dissenters. There are now not less than are most easily noted. At first it was not property; others became the heirs of their repetly, others became the heirs of their affectionate or repentant parents, who not ed from four to fifty fold. Besides their about one hundred are of the established in existence at the time when the first life only add that little should be given; and practitioners with his own of servations of instances as to have absolutely burnt up and des anectionate or repentant parents, who not infrequently sent a favorite son to the English Universities for an education; at length, growing too powerful to be kept length, growing too powerful to the possibility of predictions the time when the first lite should be given, and practitioners with his own of servations of the time when the first lite should be given, and practitioners with his own of servations of the time when the first lite should be given, and that fittle should be given, and the time should be given, and the time should be given, and the first lite should be York will doubtless receive what may be consequence, the practice in that disease In defiance, however, of all these favorable con the plan adopted was simply, that all who can obtain work, labor upon the estates, from three to five days in the week, for which they receive from twenty-five to thir
Work labor upon the estates, for which they receive from twenty-five to thir
Work labor upon the estates, for which they receive from twenty-five to thir
Work labor upon the estates, for which they receive what may be consequence, the practice in that disease for an interest every five to their breth formed the society, should make a subscription for the benefit of those who died with they receive from twenty-five to thir
Work will doubtless receive what may be consequence, the practice in that disease for an interest every five to their breth formed the society, should make a subscription for the benefit of those who died with the masters; but when unaccompanied by the

ty-seven and a half cents per diem of ten hours, from 6 A. M., till 4 P. M., with an hours, from 6 A. M., till for themselves equal rights, eight years beintermission of one hour at noon. This on the religious condition of the freedmen, tury. In our own day Mr. Finlaison calenables them to procure lands, horses, is by far its most interesting and important culated from the events of preceding years, mules, donkeys, tables, chairs, bedsteads, aspect. It excited in them strong feelings of what ought to be the number of deaths By God's favor. May it, God willing, the subject, than the observations of a corscrutiny, that the rootlets of the plants, instead bedding, tranks, a little crockery ware, of various sizes and patterns—for they love variety—and occasionally a good wardrobe, to regard as their new master, and to whom they were taught to regard the regard to the to say nothing of several changes of decent they transferred much of the servility they ed fact was 355,956. This excessive closewhite apparel to put into it, the best of had shown to their old ones. The chapels ness of agreement was, of course, a re-which is only seen at marriages, commu-were thronged, and multitudes earnestly markable coincidence, which might not oc-1830, by the concession of political rights, has receded, even more rapidly than those under its ban have advanced. No doubt it lingers in the breasts of many planters, modified, not eradicated, but it would be regarded as low code, but it would be regarded as low code, but it would be regarded as low code, as l regarded as low and vulgar, and most impolite, to give expression to it, or to be in. indications of incipient civilisation. This the ministry; they acquiesced in everything, believe that the great operations of his art few Christians, surrounded by Moslems.

cultivated minds; hence their color is not represented in the learned professions, nor society. When they shall become sufficultivated minds, hence their color is not represented in the learned professions, nor in the colonial legislature. The general feeling towards them, is that of the higher classes towards them.

The second thousand, and by all other denominations, the calculation classes of thousand, and by all other denominations, there excellent character of the communitations, there excellent character of the communitations, there excellent character of the communitations, there excellent character of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them, is that of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them, is that of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them, is that of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100, our service great numbers of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100, our service great numbers of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them. Summer Rose, Early Strawberry, Fall market them are colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese that the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them are colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese them are colonies who are not of the colonies who are not of the colonies who are not of the colo classes towards the lower, and is, to a great trenchment and reform in the governmental dred members have been admitted by one coot ash mutton." "Oh!" said the Baron's seamen of all the northern nations of Eu. 000 are of African origin.

and elevate them.

extremely improper. They are subject to sway. overwhelming bursts of passion, during which they are entirely uncontrollable, and

had any, was a modified African heathen ism, baptised into the names and forms of Christianity. Obiism and Mialism prevailed over the whole island; these are antween their deeds, and the hateful crimes The city of Kingston is the commercial and vices of their priests and believers .centre of the island; and the most vicious Obi men, and Mial men were "the great and idle portion of the peasantry-those power of God." They wrought all manwho, during slavery, were distributed upon ner of miracles; caused, cured and foretold the estates, and their crimes punished by the sickness, plagues, afflictions, losses-posdriver's lash-naturally determine to it; sessed and dispossessed houses of evil spir. hold them for a mere moiety of their value the heart! We are brothers!" And broth-

city, lounging about the wharves, seeking Their great method of curing disease was joyed the monopoly of the English market, employment or petty plunder. They often by suction. They professed to look through and come into the possession of thrifty assume airs of independence and insolence the body of the patient, and having detected resident proprietors, who will manage them of one of the lost tribes converted to Christowards those who employ them, and live, the cause of the sickness, which an enemy without the intervention of attorneys and tianity, who, in the fastnesses of the mounno one knows how, nor where. The same had caused to be placed there by the Obiclass of persons are found in the same lo. man, they commenced sucking from the expenditure and weight of taxation will be calities, in all maritime cities, though not neck, side, arms, &c., skeins of thread, greatly reduced by the action of the rising crusaders under the Christian Lord of Keso abundantly in the higher latitudes as pins, needles, dog's and cat's teeth, fish yeomanry, at the ballot box or hustings .- rak. They number about one hundred and within the tropics. They fill one with shame bones, glass, red rags, &c., &c. All this Competition will reduce the price of living, for his race, and with wonder, at the depth was done for money, and the fees were pro. and the thrift and economy that have al. ly one now left-in the once populous counof human degradation. Captains of vessels portioned to the ability of the patient to come in contact with these persons, and pay. These men were often profane, dom, will rid the island of its greatest huts of one hundred Moslem families, and come in contact with these persons, and pay. These men were often profane, dom, will rid the island of its greatest huts of one hundred Moslem families, and often employ them—sometimes to their licentious, intemperate and grossly ignorant. curse, the recklessness and extravagance of outside are the black tents of the fierce tribe cost. They are the only specimens they yet by their rude juggleries they had obsee of the peasantry, and they regard them tained an ascendancy over the minds of the as fair representatives of the agricultural la- people, as perfect as that of the idolatrous feasible; and, once accomplished, Jamaica visit their town, about seventeen miles dis-

municate their disgust to the news-boat, or great terror, was, "the rolling calf," which to an enquiring editor, and another, perhaps, was represented as a bullkin with a clankeyeballs of fire, and breath of flame, dethe intemperance that then excited only a smile, would not now be tolerated. The For the most part, they live in the same gross conception may be found in 1 Peter, 'The whole rural population have homes, stroying all he met. The original of this

reciprocities of social life. The remem. proximation towards that found among the was no thought, no reflection among them, consequence of death is now a rare and re-

spector; and starvation, or hunger, for any personal purity and domestic life cheer and larger churches. So hastily gathered, from aid the missionary in his work to reform such materials, it cannot be expected that the life of godliness should be manifested 'The slaves were of necessity servile and by them, nor is it. The enthusiasm of grate

crouching, and when flattered by their mas ful feeling has subsided. The influence of ters, or selected as favorites, become fawn, the missionary, as the protector and friend cessfully prosecuted: to stripes, and stocks, and tread mills, and ing sycophants. The emancipation has of the oppressed, is gone. The people have broken this spell of power, and the reaction acquired many artificial wants, and these has been so great that the laborers often have taught them the value of money. The maintain their cause with a degree of blunt- restraints of religion have become irksome; ness and firmness, that seems to be, and general worldliness and selfish gratification, sometimes is, insolence; and occasionally that were held in abeyance by the first they manifest a petulance and excitement gushings of free feeling, have resumed their

'There are exceptions to these remarks. Among much of 'wood, hay, stubble,' there give utterance to the most wild and frenzied are many truly pious, devoted persons, who ravings. We have seen such. But when can give a reason for the faith that is in reason has regained her sway, they have them. They will be found to be, both in not been unwilling to know their wrong, number and intelligence, rather in the innor slow to ask forgiveness, except when verse ratio of the size of the churches to by the hot blasts of a Simoom, sweeping designing men had wrought upon their which they belong; for, where a charge of from the deserts of Arabia, which was rejudices, or excited their suspicions.' several thousand ignorant people is committed to a single missionary, it is impossible

After going over the whole subject in its economical, commercial, political, moral, and religious aspects, the author thus con-

Can the island recover from them?"

under the colonial system, when they en. ers they continued to call us to the last

These very desirable reforms are entirely can not but be prosperous.

The London Athenaum has this matter well-meant testimony of an eye-witness is ing chain, prowling about at night, with of fact speculation on a curious point of modern investigation—the philosophy of social statistics.

all romance, from China to California, has the impress of truth, seems confirmed by under surface is smoked to a glossy black, guarded by the same charmed rag.

all romance, from China to California, has the impress of truth, seems confirmed by the protect it from the vermin with which.

These superstitions are gradually yieldits sum total of a regularity which is preing to the influence of truth and the light sentable in a table of statistics. The num. little church there is a well, which supplies the covey is defined by superior laws. Give tians." the means of a comfortable subsistence.— Since the decree of emancipation, the him a wholesale job—let him, for instance, of a church have been built, but the work it has not generally been judiciously treatfluenced by it in any of the courtesies and superior manner of living, is only an ap- did everything; but it was all external; there are almost perfectly safe, and that the speedy brance of the past has its painful associa- colored population of the free States, if the and scarcely the power of thought and retions for the brown man, as well as for the squalid misery of our cities may be except- flection. As slaves they were ignorant of which collects the cases of a series of years the value and uses of money, and now they lie in a different direction; and it is not easy to determine which

The inferior artisans are all of the emanis more unwilliaged their earnings for the clusion, and shows that, though there is and the promotion of much to boast of, there is a great necessity classes using to yield. These two cipated classes. There are many cases of erection of chapers, and the promotion of indiction of the for taking care to form opinions by means and policiest. and political parties; in public and in private, at all places, in all offices and professions; and receive from the government property the same considerations.

The black records among them. Some the government of purposes among them. Some the gospel, as they did their persons to the gospel and the

extent, quite irrespective of complexional distinctions.'

The physical condition of the Jamaica slaves was superior to that of the slaves in our southern States. They cultivated their own provision grounds, which were provided by law, and examined by a government in-

Dend Ben Expedition.

INTERESTING LETTER .- The Union publishes ilous expedition to the Dead Sea was so suc-

To the Editor of the Union

umns, to redeem a promise I have made.

When the small party, just returned from its members came, one and all, to the con- out observation, or "let or hindrance," those clusion, that having undertaken what others precious seeds which are valuable to all had failed to accomplish, the honor of the people. American name was at stake, and that it were better to die like men than to return unsuccessful.

On the evening of the 9th day, however, on the southern sea, we were prostrated followed by five days of intense and stifling heat. On the afternoon of the 14th day, on the coast of Moah, to our surprise we were greeted by a deputation of Christians, from Kerak, the Kerjath Moab of the Bible.

'The question is often asked, 'What will and some of them spent nearly the whole be the influence of the present embarrass, night hunting a wild boar wherewith to rements, upon the future history of Jamaica? gale us. When told that our forms of worship in America were different from theirs, 'We may hazard an opinion, that its they replied: "What matters it? Christ died uture history will be its most fruitful, most for all! Do you not believe in him?"peaceful, and most happy. The estates When told that we did, they said: "Then must pass from the absentees, who now what are forms before God? He looks to

We could not trace their origin, but concluded that they are either the descendants overseers. The enormous governmental tains, had escaped the Mohammedan alternative of "the Koran or the sword," or the fifty families, and live in the town-the on-Kera Keyeh, numbering 750 fighting men.

The Christians gave us an invitation to tant, in the mountains; but while hospitably did Lieut. Lynch find her? Was it that were outnumbered and overawed, and in an

by the free will of individual men proceed that, unless recruited by a more bracing atthis opinion the lamented Mr. Dale concur-

I will not tire you with an account of the visit-of the treachery with which we were threatened, and our return in battle array

object of all their hopes is to build a church should have been so extensively fatal as it and thus constitute a circuit through which the Moslems respect the house of Him whom which, when scientifically treated, was ble life with astonishing rapidity, magnificent they call "Isa, the Prophet of the Chris- more manageable or more easy of cure. I calculations were made of the future economic

the Almighty God preserve: Amen.

We are in Kerak, a few very poor Chrisans, and are building a church. We beg your excellency to help us

this undertaking, for we are very weak. The land has been unproductive and visited by the locusts for the last seven years. The church is delayed in not being ac-

need say no more. The trusters in your bounty,

ABDALLAH EN NAHAS, (Sheikh.) YAKOB EN NAHAS. Kerak; 28 Jamad Awak, 1264.

Russia in Europe.

countrymen concerning America. Indeed some of them have gone home, and others the following very interesting letter from Lieut. of them propose going, to tell among the Wm. F. Lynch, under whose command the per- people the rights, civil and religious, to be enjoyed in this land. Talking among the people is a very orderly but potent mode of spreading new ideas. Propagandists of With the consent of the Hon. Secretary the seeds of a new order of things among of the Navy, I beg leave, through your col- the nations have become very numerous, by reason of the enlightenment of seamen. "who go from one nation to another nation, the Dead Sea, first entered upon its waters, and, like the birds of the air, deposit with

Lot's Wife Corned for Exportation.

Eighteen hundred and forty-eight is inthe discovery of the gold in the west set our made, I trust, that will not be effact brains whirling and our fingers itching, before another discovery in the east, no less astounding, is served up to us in the pa-

Lieut. Lynch has seen Lot's wife-the to The joy of this people at meeting us was Lot into such improper doings, genus unde Of this the Jews have received the notification of it than of the wonders of the Sacra- under the wings of British power. mento. Just as specimens of the Placer Sunday Mails.-The Springfield Republican gold are deposited at the mint, to prove that says that no Sunday mail is at present carried in chippings of the spouse of Lot to be seen of late in other States, embracing lines amount if any incredulous cannibals there be, to expense to the department by this suspen prove that the salt of Palestine has not lost sion of business on the Sabbath, is over \$60. its savour. We feel ourselves juestified in supposing that the furor excited in minds A WESTERN ASSEMBLY .- The Watchman supposing that the furor excused as inplied the Valley (New School) has a long editorial favoring the formation of three General Assemthe fever which gold dust has created in the blies, Eastern, Western and Southern. It hopes seekers after carnal things. What a fact' that the West, both old and new school churches What a theme! What a valuable addition and ministers, would consent to units in the to the evidences! There she stands, that too inquisitive female, forty feet tall, a spethe salt of earliest antiquity. In one re-

spect Moab has the advantage of San Fran- Theological school at Geneva. cisco. Pilgrims will not have to encouncisco. Pilgrims will not have to encounter deadly Sirocos or hostile Sheiks to feast care of Dr. Merle d' Aubigne, has now 42 stutheir eyes, for indefatigable Mr. Barnum dents preparing for Evangelical labors in Europe and Canada. They come from different counhas already opened negotiations with the tries-8 from the valleys of Piedmont, 5 from chief, El Gammon, to have this historical Belgium, 8 from France, 2 from Canada, &c. matron transported to the land of the free,

journey, in which, of course the place of 162. Total, 428. his bereavement would be noted and marked? Time and the Lieutenant's nar- one of the religious journals states that more that no discovery of equal historical and converted within eight months in the Colorado scriptural interest has been made, since the valley. They have united with various evanwheel of Pharaoh's chariot was fished up gelical denominations. in the Red Sea. We congratulate the The colporteurs of the Tract Society are country, that this honor should have been ceiving great encouragement in Mexic earned by an American naval officer—the more particulary, as the captain of an En"American Messenger" to be sent to one town glish frigate has recently distinguished him- in Germany. self by finding the great Kraken. Our Yankee sailors have always proved more than a match for British hirelings. Lot's wife is worth a dozen sea serpents any day,

Treatment of Cholera. Could there be a greater proof of the and the crops have scarcely come up to the orignorance that has too much prevailed on similar crops. It has even been found, on close reach America and be presented to our respondent to a London medical periodical, of running towards, and embracing this foster Christian brothers whose happiness may of deservedly high character, who stated from which they derive support, have decidedly that what cured the disease in one street out her acquaintance, and turned back upon would not cure it in another! A mode of themselves, and hug and cling to each other in treatment which will not cure the disease the narrow space, midway between the wires alike in all streets, will cure it nowhere .--Pathological Nature of Cholera, by Dr. | We are led to infer, therefore, that whater

The colonial empire of Great Britain complished for want of funds; for we are a contains between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of square miles—an area equal to the whole in this city, which was composed of many of This being all that is necessary to write of Europe and British India added together. the most eminent fruit growers from the north-to you, Christian brothers in America, we of this last space about 1,000,000 of square ern, middle, and western States, after three days' miles have been divided into forty different colonies, each with a separate government; discussion the following select list of fruits was recommended for cultivation throughout the country, as thriving the best in the different soils four of them were in Europe, five in North
America, fifteen in the West Indies, three
in South America, five in Africa and its
vicinity three among the Asiatic (slands) vicinity, three among the Asiatic Islands, ite, Crawford's Late, Bergen's Yellow. For par-The black population have enjoyed civil rights only since the emancipation, and though some of them were free before, they without men of large possessions, or of cultivated minds; hence their color is not be otherwise than interesting to all good. The black population have enjoyed civil rights only since the emancipation, and are without men of large possessions, or of cultivated minds; hence their color is not be otherwise than interesting to all good civil ment of £3 taxes, per annum, or a salary in incredible numbers. The adult baption in incredible numbers. The adult anything maximate anything maximate anything maximate anything maximate anything maximate anything maximate anythi Somebody asked the Baron Rothschild to with the excellent character of the com-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AT THE WEST,-Two years and a half ago, writes an agent of the American this city, I received from you a ten dollar library, which I gave to a school near L-, in Illinois. That school, I am happy to inform you, is flour-ishing to this day. It then had thirty scholars; it has more than fifty now. I organised seven or eight schools in that neighborhood about the same time, all of which are in a flourishing condition. One sent to me last week for mor books, and the rest intend to replenish their li braries next spring. Thus it is with most of They take root and grow. Comparatively few die. And in every case where a school has been discontinued, so far as I know, the apparent good resulting from it has been enough to justify all the expense and labor it has cost. Religious truth has been communicated by the teachers deed the Annus Mirabilis. Hardly has and the books have been circulated and read

THE JEWS .- The following intelligence from an English Journal will be read with no less surprise than gratification. The Jews in Turkey have recently been placed under the official progenuine and saline Mrs. Lot, whose curi- and protect them against oppression, and the osity got her into such a pickle and Father been duly instructed to take an interest in them unbounded. They caressed us, brought up Moabitum et Ammonitum. No more doubt and they rejoice in the privilege of being placed

all is gold that glitters in California, so are number of such mails have been discontinued at the patent office-yea, and tasted too, ing to upwards of 80,000 miles. The saving of

GENEVA EVANGELICAL SOCIETY. - The children cimen of the punishments, the stature and of the Central Church Sabbath School, in Boston, have contributed \$50 to support a stu-

and exhibited at the American Museum.

The question may perhaps arise, how ments, and 27,359 pamphlets.

duction to a lady, who has been exclusive in the several departments, as follows: Theofor so many years? Or did he get posses. logical, 27; College, 76; Teacher's Department, emergency would not dare openly to assist sion of the copy of Murray's Handbook us.

I determined however to accept their in

rative will show. One thing is cerain, than six hundred persons have been hopefully

must have beguiled the tedium of a long of electricity to the growing of plants. This practice has received the name of electro culture. voyage, by relating their discoveries to the It consists in elevating electrical conductors, I confess myself surprised that, in this to come into contact with the roots. Or, it is

found it to become formidable only when cal application of electricity in practical agricul-The foundation and a part of the walls neglected, or injudiciously treated. That ture. Many enthusiasts have recently tried varected to supply an ample bed of rich vegetable

APPROVED VARIETIES OF FRUITS .- At the

LOUISVILLEJAN. 6, 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of th

Examines to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be indused to subscribe Gov. Crittenden's Message.

This interesting and well written document it is unnecessary for us to commend to the attention of our readers. There is nothing in its length to repel, there is everything in its oure style and good spirit to attract. We rejoice

that the interests of education occupy so prominent a place in the message. The sentiments uttered by the Governor in regard to disunion will commend themselves to every patriotic heart. We hope Kentucky will respond to them by taking measures speedily to place her name upon the list of free States. She will thus effectually put an end to the disorganising schemes af the few factious men to whom slavery is dearer than the Union.

Our readers will find another communication that because the Almighty has formed different racce, the blassing of the Almighty therefore rests upon a system which dooms one of those races to hopeless degradation?

is regarded with special favor by heaven?

"Moses" unfoubtedly believes that the Crea- out the world. tor desires the mental improvement and the moral welfare of the black race as well as of the other races; does he also believe that the Creator sanctions with his blessing an institudenving to him the sacredness of marriage by forcibly separating husband from wife, and by indirectly, if not directly, compelling its victims to become unchaste and licentious?

Many of the virtues commanded in the New Testament slavery forbids; many of the vices condemned in the New Testament slavery commands. Such is the harmony between slavery of their unhallowed traffic. and the Word of God, yet friend "Moses" seems to think that slavery is under God's special patrenage!

Slave Traffic in the District of Columbia-Mr. Gott's Preamble and Resolutions Congress.

On Thursday, the 21st of December, Mr. amble and resolution in the House of Repre-

Whereas, the traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political sys-tem, and is notoriously a reproach to our coundrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth: Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee for the Dis trict of Columbia, be instructed to report a bill.

as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave The question on the adoption of the pream

ble and resolution was put and carried by a vote of 98 to 87. Their adoption created much sensation, and Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, picked up his hat and called on Southern memhowever, he walked out, and after a few min- the slave traffic in much more indignant terms utes consideration, he walked back again and resumed his seat

On Friday evening, the 22d, a meeting of the Southern members was held in the Senate Chamber. Ex-Governor Metcalfe of this State was called to the chair. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, the metropolis of this great Republic? offered a series of Calhounish resolutions, and their adoption was advocated by Mr. Calhoun and others. A motion, however, offered by Mr. hope Southern members will be prudent, for to a committee consisting of one member from is echoed and re-echoed by thousands of voices each State, to report on the 15th of January, in the slaveholding States. The men of Kenprevailed.

The great object of this meeting of Southern against the "aggressions" of the North, and the ceivably strange that a set of men of even com-Gott's preamble and resolution through the position so entirely false and indefensible as the House of Representatives. The movement was getters up of the indignation meeting in the purely sectional. While several of the gentle- capitol occupy? Even Mr. Calhoun himself men present were in favor of resorting to very would not permit slave traders to poliute the energetic measures to defend the South, the atmosphere of his house with their presence, majority of them were inclined to moderation. The meeting of a majority of the Southern that he would not touch one of them even as members of Congress under such circumstan- Saint Dunstan touched the devil. Is it not ces, is an occurrence of much interest. The therefore supremely ridiculous in gentlemen to leaders of the movement evidently design one become wrathful and indignant at others simply of two things-either to drive the members from on account of their giving utterance to sentithe free States from their position, or to threat- ments which they themselves deeply and sacreden the rending of the Union as preferable to the ly cherish? further agitation of the slavery question. We greatly mistake the spirit of the Northern renresentatives, if they will, as heretofore, bend before the haughty threats of Southern men and tamely acquiesce in that course of conduct which Southerners may see fit to demand. In disunion the South has nothing to hope, and everything to fear. If a breaking-up of the Union of these States would insure the perpetuity of the peculiar institution, all those men who regard slavery as the principal thing which renders life desirable, would favor it. But disunion can never become popular in any other slaveholding State than South Carolina. The masses of the people elsewhere, love the Union more than they do the peculiar institution, and if forced to choose between them, will let the

institution pass into chaos. Since the passage of Mr. Gott's preamble and resolution has caused such a ferment, and is re. amble, was all that was imperiously required. garded as a matter of such serious moment, it The reason why we feel somewhat displeased may be well to examine them, and to ascertain with the preamble just now is, that it will give what there is in them that is so abhorrent to the perpetualists a handle, a wespon to use, in Southern sensibility. The preamble asserts their controversy with the emancipationists. first, that the traffic in slaves at the seat of gov- In Kentucky, where we are battling with every ernment is contrary to natural justice, and the energy of our hearts in behalf of the glorious fundamental principles of our political system: cause of freedom, and where we hope to win secondly, that it is a reproach to our country success, we fear the introduction into Congress throughout Christendom—and thirdly, that it is of the preamble at this time may be the occa-ductive of great good: a serious hindrance to the progress of republi- sion of prejudice to our most sacred cause. To To the Editors of the Examiner. can liberty among the nations of the earth. Are be sure there is no reason, nor logic, nor com-

ly eminently proper. fic. Thousands of men and women are bought but it must be remembered that when men are and sold in these wretched shambles every year. so pressed for reasons for adhering to a particu-Is this right and proper? Every one will admit lar cause as Kentucky perpetualists are, they of a personal conference, but found no one in. that the traffic in human flesh is contrary to will grasp at anything, even if it is a straw, You may hear from me again. For the present "natura! justice," for natural justice asserts the and flourish it as if it were a well-tried Damas- I am your unknown friend right of every man to liberty, and whatever de- cus blade. We poor emancipationists in the

tal principles of our political system." Equally true is it that the traffic in slaves is

reproach to our country throughout Christen. dom. Every traveller from Europe declares himself shocked at that traffic, and pronounces it utterly reproachful. No American can travel in any foreign civilised nation, without being calumny or contemptible prejudice that they scourge here, in our own fair city, have thrown continually exposed to the taunts of those with whom he comes in contact. Our national heast in regard to the greater liberty we here enjoy than the people of any other nation enjoy, is contrasted with our system of African slavery with bitter sarcasm. The beautiful and radiant consistency between the liberty of the whites and the abject slavery of the blacks, which all perpetualists see so clearly, and love so dearly, cannot be seen by foreigners. Explain it as we may, they regard it as a most shameful inconsistency, and utter burning reproaches on that traffic which is a necessary adjunct of our system of chattel slavery.

The other assertion in the preamble is that the traffic in slaves is a hindrance to the progress of republican liberty. The books and in this week's paper from "Moses." We have newspapers which are printed by European no comments to make upon his article. We monarchists, are indebted to that traffic for would only ask the writer a few questions .- some of their most rigorous satire and abuse .--Admitting the entire distinction of races for Our "model republic" is condemned without which he contends, and admitting, also, for stint, because in it negro slavery is tolerated .the sake of argument, that the mental distinc- The slave traffic is regarded as one of the greattion is as great as the physical, how does est of crimes, by those who are not "familiar "Moses" find in this dissimilarity a justification with it," who are not aware of the fact that a of slavery and the slave trade? Does he think man may sell a wife from her husband, and a tance. Louis Napoleon has been elected Presi mother from her children, and yet be exceedingly demure and serious in church on Sunday, while his face beams with all the essential virtues of Christianity and its expression has King of Pruissa has adjourned his parliament. "Moses" says that "God created man in his touches of the most extraordinary humanity, and has proclaimed a constitution for his king. own image" (the black man as well as the These "outsiders" greatly depreciate our re- dom. Each one of these items is important, white or copper-colored man) "and made him public on account of its slave system, and in- and may lead to vast consequences. but little lower than the angels." Does "Moses" deed, were it not that they have this accusation believe that a system, which makes property of against us, they would be utterly at loss for cau- from Europe would have greatly amazed us .the image of God, buys it and sells it; a system ses of complaint. The slave traffic does darken But we now receive it with comparative com which, by law, in some of our States, dooms the lustre of our national character, and dithat image to perpetual darkness and defilement, rectly tends to diminish the number of the admirers of our system of government through-

Perhaps no men have a more intense dislike of all porsons angaged in the slave traffic, than slaveholders themselves. We do not know and never have known one that was not looked on tion, which makes the endeavor to improve with aversion. A man who has once been enthe mind of the black man a penal offence, and gaged in this traffic can never recover his posiwhich shows its regard for his moral welfare by tion in society. The slavery community never government. As President, he will not have forgives the slave dealer, however much he may brand upon the brow which can never be obliterated. Slave traders are universally shunned entertained for such men that even their inno- her astray from duty into the paths of military have, I mention as three of the performers, cent children are made to feel the bitter repreach

loathe the slave trade shows very conclusively olic Church a fugitive from the "Eternal City," that the traffic is viewed by them as entirely driven therefrom by the democracy, is certainly indefensible. Well, the fact that this traffic is an event unmatched in the annals of time. It thus regarded in the slave States, shows that it may lead to grave results, and will, at least. holding gentlemen lead them to shun it, and Rome numbers its devotees. this being the case, we should very much like The abdication of the Austrian imbecile and Gott, of New York, offered the following pre- to know how it happens that more than sixty despot will, it is hoped, give stability to the peocould meet together in the temple of American and should have receded from the popular gaze will be gratified. freedom to denounce their feliow members from when the troublous times of the past year bethe North, simply because they had declared the gan. He should have left his palace when his traffic in slaves, in the halls of that temple, to minister and master Metternich fled last spring, be contrary to natural justice and the princi- and by so doing would have spared himself a try throughout Christendom, and a serious hin- ples of our political system, a reproach to our vast deal of trouble. He is gone, and we country, and an obstacle to the progress of re- hope he is the last of the imbecile despots that publican liberty? If the slave traffic is so utterly will disgrace a European throne, or interrupt odious that no man can touch it without defilement for life, is it so improper in American reemen to denounce it in Congress in terms greatly less severe and withering than those disposed to make such concessions as the spirit that are always used by slaveholders themselves of the age requires-he may get along without when speaking of it? We have no doubt that difficulty; while, if he undertakes to play the every one of the Southern members who met tyrant, he will most certainly be called on to in the capitol to concert measures in opposition struggle against adverse tides which will probers to abandon the Hall. Solitary and alone, to the North, has a thousand times denounced than Mr. Gott employed. Why then should a meeting which directly countenances pullification and dismemberment of our Union be held to denounce those whose only sin is that they have denounced the traffic in human beings in

We hope the Northern members will ac wisely in the exigency before them, and we Stephens, of Georgia, referring the resolutions each and every assertion in Mr. Gott's preamble tucky who rejoice in their republican government, and jove liberty, do not dissent from the have some further remarks to make on the pres men was to take steps to protect the South statements of that preamble. Is it not incon- ent condition and future prespects of Europe. immediate cause of it was the passage of Mr. mon prudence and sagacity, should rush into a and so great is his aversion for such persons.

> The slave trade in the District of Columbia ought immediately to be arrested, and we sincerely hope that now that it is under consideration in Congress, it may be abolished. This traffic, as it is carried on in the slave bastilles in Washington, is not necessary to the existence of slavery in the District. In 1828, a large majority of the voters of the District petitioned Congress to stop the slave trade. Their petition was not granted at that time. We have no doubt that its abolition now will greatly delight a very large majority of the people of the District, as well as at least three-fourths of the people of the whole Union.

However much we approve of the sentiments expressed in Mr. Gott's preamble, we had rather they had not been offered just at this time .-The resolution, unaccompanied by the pretrue, the resolution which is appended is certain- shall oppose the movement in favor of emanci- with the spirit and temper with which it is conpation here, because a majority of the mem- ducted, and wish you to send it to myself and In the city of Washington, and near the capitol of this mighty confederacy, are large establishments fitted up expressly for the slave traflishments fitted up expressly for the slave traf-

THE EXAMINER | mental principles of our political system" assert | friends in this State accountable for all the exliberty, equality, and the right of self-govern- citement that may grow out of Mr. Gott's pre ment, all of which are trampled on and crushed amble and resolution. If Mr. Calhoun and his out of existence by the slave power. It is plain, followers threaten disunion the emancipationists we think, that Mr. Gott's preamble asserts a of Kentucky will be misrepresented by the pergreat truth in saying that the slave traffic is petualists as striving to destroy the bonds of "contrary to natural justice, and the fundamen- our national Union. It is true, there is no reason in this wretched, snivelling cry against us, and precisely because there is not any reason in it, we shall find it very difficult to answer it. Whenever our opponents appeal to reason, we can answer them without difficulty; but we cannot so readily meet and crush every pitiful may set afloat.

A Free Voice from the South.

In speaking of Senator Douglas' California bill, the Mobile (Ala.) Herald uses the following anguage: "The destiny of California is to b free, and we presume this destiny might as well be fixed now as later. It may save contention in Congress, from which no possible good can ome to the South."

We recently noticed an article from the Mississippi Free Trader, and one from the Platte (Mo.) Argus, in which similar sentiments were advanced. Could the people of the South, instead of the politicians, speak through the newspapers and in Congress, such sentiments would not be rare as at present. But, unfortunately, too many of our Editors and Representatives are mere politicians, to whom party interests are of more importance than high moral considerations and the true welfare of the country.

The Condition of Rurope.

The news from Europe, by the steame Europa, is two weeks later than that previously received, and is of great interest and impo dent of France, Pope Pius has fled from Rome the Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favo of his nephew, a youth of eighteen, and the

In any former time such a budget of new posure, as if it were precisely what we had reason to expect. We have so long feasted on the most highly seasoned news that that which does not announce a political revolution or the breaking down of a venerable dynasty, is voted commonplace and thrown aside and neglected.

The election of Louis Napoleon we had cause to expect. He is said to be very amiable, though not very superior in mind. He is a friend of peace, economy, and of genuine republican more power than our Executive. We do not profess repentance. The slave trade places a think he can effect much harm, even if he were disposed to do so. A more commanding and selfish man might prove extremely destrucin slaveholding States, and so deep is the scorn tive to the true interests of France, by leading

The flight of the Pope from the Vatican is Now, the fact that all slaveholders utterly most significant event. The head of the Cath-

the happiness of the people. If the young Emperor is unlike his predecessors of the house of Hapsburg-if he is a lover of freedom and bably overwhelm him.

The King of Prussia has dissolved his Assembly, and proclaimed a Constitution. From the sure. very slight account of it in the telegraphic dispatch, we are inclined to think favorably of it, as it recognises the right of the people to be felt in the government and grants what is very nearly universal suffrage. This Constitution must be a very popular one in its provisions, to satisfy the Prussians, who are among the most determined of all Europeans to have republican institutions.

We anxiously await the arrival of the details of the intelligence by the Europa. When we have read the full accounts, we shall probably

The National Era.

This paper, edited by Dr. G. Bailey, is about to commence its third volume. Dr. Bailey one of the most falented and clear-headed editors in the United States. Whatever may be thought of his positions, there is no doubt of what they are. His sentences are as clear as crystal. He sees into the heart of a subject, and uses no circumlocutions. He writes like a gentleman, not considering it necessary to act the bully in order to show his strength. Grace Greenwood, and other distinguished

writers, contribute to the literary department G. Whittier is corresponding editor. TERMS-Two Dollars per annum, payable al-

ways in advance.

The Slave Excitement in Congress. The abstract of Mr. Calhoun's speech, in another column, made at the meeting of southern members, on Friday evening, will command attention. A telegraphic dispatch to the Philadelphia Ameri-

can gives the following as the committee of one

member from each slave-holding State, selected in accordance with a resolution of the meeting, and which is to report hereafter: Mesars. Stephens, of Georgia; Clayton, of Dela ware; Chapman, of Maryland; Bayly, of Virginia; Venable, of North Carolina; Calhoun, of South Carolina; King, of Alabama; Foote, of Mississippi; Downs, of Louisiara; Morehead, of Kentucky; Gentry, of Tennessee; Atchison, of Missouri; Borland; of Arkansas; Cabell, of Florida, Rusk, of

The committee has been formed without consul tation with all the gentlemen named upon it.-Some of them may decline to serve, or may consent with a view of arresting the agitation and soothing the excitement.

leman who is said to be one of the most respec-

victions of duty after examination had, and leave the result to Providence. I called at the

The Kentneky Legislature was engaged all

Correspondence of the Louisville Reaminer. Things in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3, 1849. Gentlemen:-The Holiday week has passed, with much gaiety, and no mishaps calling for particular mention. Business has been much nterrupted, to make room and time for social greetings: and Santa Claus, Kris Krinkle, St. Nicholas, and the whole calendar of Christmas worthies, have been among us, making light the hearts of the young, and the pockets of the old. Cholera reports from New Orleans, and forebodings that we are soon to have this dread comething of a shadow upon us; but with this single exception, we have had a gay and pleasant Holiday week of it.

I have never known the giving of presents carried on with so liberal a hand as it has been during the Holidays just passed. The leading bookstores had laid in an immensely large and splendid assortment of tempting things in their line, and during a great part of the week they their every-day sober expression. Since I last wrote you, the Hutchinson Fam-

ily have given us a second series of their conregrets their departure. Their reputation did very little music in it. It is all alike-the serisame key, sung in the same manner, and running to the same tune, and that tune "the one of the tame, and as quartette singers far behind, n some respects, either the Alleghanians or the Orpheans. One of our New-Year's poets, who has written the best address of the season, satiri. ses them thus:

"Four straying singers from the yankee land, Before a clapping audience gaping stand, and chant, with dismal faces, pale and prim, Of small potatoes an instructive hymn;
Pump handle time they keep, with rule exact,
And 'twixt each verse, grimscing tricks enact.
Resolved upon their money's worth, or more,
The excited audience stamp, and shrick encore
True merit and high art will labor years to gain
What quack quartettes so easily obtain."

I cotton to the truth of that picture, incontiently, and the artist can "take my hat"-if he will call for it.

Thursday evening next, we are to have som more "music that is music." The Amateur So ciety give their first subscription concert for the season, and altogether it will be a recherche affair. To give come idea of what we are to Madame Amblamowiez, the excellent vocalist; U. C. Hill, formerly leader of the choir of leader of the Baptist choir in this city.

Then, again, a week from next Friday evening, we are to have an entertainment, by Madame Amblamowicz, composed of the gems of self and three amateurs of great excellence, and the choruses of the choir under the direction of Mr. Williams. A rich treat is anticipated in members of Congress from slavsholding States, ple. Ferdinand is altogether behind his age, this, by our music lovers, and I doubt not they

I have just had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Hitchcock, projector and publisher of the Western Quarterly Review, the first number of which is now in the binder's hands .-Though long a resident of the West, this is Mr. H.'s first visit to Cincinnati. He is a man of intelligence, enterprise, and an enthusiastic nature. He says the work must go ahead, and shall go ahead. He intends to pay well for contributions, and to have the best the country affords. He says the first issue will be rather an indication than a realisation, of what the publication is to be. I have looked hastily over most of the articles. Some of them I like muchothers I esteem not very high. The work is humanitarian, progressive, radical. But I have not read enough of it either to praise or cen-

Yours, &c. Minvery Statistics.

The first slaves introduced into this country were brought in a Dutch ship of war, from the coast of Guinea, being twenty in number. They were landed, for sale, on James River, in the Colony of Virginia, August, 1620-two hundred and twenty-eight years ago.

From that date, negroes became an article time the people of the Colonies declared themselves free and independent (1776) the whole number of slaves was estimated at 500,000, viz: 3,500 Delaware, Rhode Island.

4,373 Maryland, ,000 Virginia, 16,500 629 N. Carolina, 75,000 Connecticut, 6.000 New Hampshire, 15,000 New York. S. Carolina, 110,000 New Jersey, 7,600 Georgia, 10,000 Pennsylvania. Total.

In 1790 there were 697,897 slaves and 59,460 free persons of color; in 1800 there were \$93,-064; in 1830, 2,009,031; and in 1840, 2,427,355.

The importation of slaves has been prohibled in twenty years, has been from natural on historical testimony.

On the FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1776, slavery the Union .- Cin. Gazette.

Labors of the Philanthropist.

John Augustus, whose philanthropic labors are well known, has made out his account current with misery, wretchedness and crime for the year. By an inspection of his roll, we learn that in the seven years ending with October, Mr. Augustus has become surety for 799 persons, to the amount of \$57,670. In the Police Court the number was 502-452 males, 149 females; amount of bail, \$45,320. In the Municipal Court, for five years, the number was 297-159 males, 138 females; amount of bail, \$42,350. Of the number in the Police Court, 440 behaved so well that they were let off with a fine of one cent and costs, amounting te some The following letter came to us from a gen- \$1,450. Aside from the consideration of saving men from drunkenness, the above, with other table citizens of his county. We have received expenses amounting to nearly \$2,000, were similar letters from different parts of the State saved to the county directly by the efforts of which serve to show that a little effort on the Mr. Augustus. In only one case of the whole number was he obliged to pay the forfeit of the bail, \$100. Many of them are known to have out of place to enter into an account of them, that of Chagres and Panama. A railroad can entirely reformed from drinking. The record but they all give evidence of sudden change in be built for \$10,000,000, which would bring the these propositions true or false? If they are mon sense requiring that a man in Kentucky sent me a number of your paper—I am pleased under the care of Mr. Augustus makes a roll of the names of the persons who have come 22 feet in length.

sin. They are both members of the United States Frozen elephants have been found within the Senate! or will be at the next session. Father Arctic circle, and if they alone of the inhabiand son in the Senate of the United States at the tants of the tropics had been found in the frigid same time, seems strange enough, and is believed | zone, it might be said that they had been carried not to have happened before.

prives him of that liberty, as long as he has not trespassed upon the rights of the community, is of the essence of despotism. The "fundais of the essence of despotism the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary in the fundary in balloting for Speaker. On the last on the fundary or of the control of

Emancipation No. IV .- Ethnology, or the Science of Baces.

The author of these articles does not pretend to anything like a thorough acquaintance with the science, for it has now become a science, of the Races of the human family. He has had no means to inform himself upon this subject, but such as are common to all. Nor would it indeed be expedient, in a discussion of this kind, and where the readers are of all classes, to enter into anything like a learned examination of the merits of the question. What I shall say, then, while it is intended altogether for the general reader, will be found to be only so far scientific as not to vary from, or be contradictory to, the most thorough and learned conclusions hitherto arrived at by those distinguished scholars, who have made the subject one of special study and

With those who deny that the Bible is inspired word of God, I have no controversy .-The philanthropists, I take it for granted, are were literally beseiged. Last night they looked all of that opinion theoretically, and so I shall like plucked geese, but to-day they have been consider them; though my honest opinion is filling up the chinks with less gorgeous, but that they are, many of them, infidels. The more substantial materials, and as I passed by starting point in this discussion is this: How and looked into some of them on my way home long has man existed upon this earth? Bibli this evening, it seemed to me that they had cal scholars calculate between six and seven merely been changing their Christmas face for thousand years since the creation of Adam and Eve. They do not go beyond that.

Cuvier, the distinguished naturalist, who be his laborious researches in the Animal Kingdom certs, and now they are gone. They drew large- has achieved for himself an immortality o ly at first, immensely indeed, and did to the fame, gives it as his opinion, that man was last, but I do not know a single individual who among the most recent of living beings pur upon the Earth. The fact that there are no much more for them, all the time they were fossil human remains, is a conclusive proof of here, than their singing. The music they make his assertion. Cuvier, then, did not find the may be good enough, but I confess I can find facts of Natural History to raise a doubt or a difficulty in opposition to the Mosaic account, us and the comic, the descriptive and the senti. Mr. Lyell, the celebrated infidel Geologist, who mental, the solo and the chorus-pitched in the seems to have found more pleasure in attempt ing to prove the Bible to be false, than in the discovery of hidden scientific truth, agrees with the old cow died on." As solo singers, they are Cuvier, (it would be very bold for any man to behind even Dempster, who is about the tamest place himself in opposition to Cuvier) so far as this, that, geologically speaking, man is among the most recent of the animal creation. We would place him certainly among the pleocine formation of the tertiary series, not prior to

this. And Mr. Lyell has the honesty to go one step farther; and by a very masterly argument reduces to an absurdity the theory of Lamark that man is but an improved monkey. The fact, then, which Revelation teaches, and which scientific discovery is forced to establish, that man has not inhabited the Earth over some six or seven thousand years, is, as I conceive, by far the most important fact in all that concern the history of the races of mankind. The thing to be proved is this-that all th

difference between the white man and the negri an be traced to the influence of climate and hab its. This is what I deny, and exactly what the abolitionists affirm. If we believe the Bible there need be no controversy as to how long a time It has been since the creation of Adam and Eve; for believing it, we start from Noah The general deluge was A. M. 1656; B. C. about Trinity Church, N. Y., and Victor Williams, 2348. We are all the children, then, of Shem, Ham, and Japhet; and as the three grand divisions of the human family are white, black, and copper-colored; Christians are generally agreed that the differences between them is thing of divine ordination; that the same God who caused a confusion of languages at the tower of Babel, made one race to differ from another, as we now see them. That the races do differ physically and mentally in many important particulars there is no sort of doubt: how far they differ, and in what they differ,

shall attempt to show at another time. If God made them to differ, there is an end of the matter; and they will therefore certainly continue to differ to the end of time, or till He ordains otherwise, let man attempt what he may But I shall not thus beg the question, but endeavor to show that since the Deluge there has not been time enough for the differences which mark the races to have been effected by climate

Dr. Prichard has no doubt proven, if it were necessary for a Christian man to attempt to prove what God declares, that there is a common origin to the human family. The difficulties in the way of proving this great fact by anything which man can discover, consist the great number of languages spoken by the inhabitants of different parts of the Earth, and the distinctive differences which so strongly mark the different races.

Seeing no rational way to explain the thing. otherwise, Christians, as before remarked, have ing that God did it; and that he made one man to be black, and another to be white, as instantaneously as he caused them to speak, the one in N. lat. 18 deg. It is navigable for ocean raffic, more or less, in all the Colonies. At the Hebrew, another Greek, another Chinese, and steamers about 20 miles from its mouth; its so on, and so on.

Now, these two great instantaneous events, affecting so momentously the fortunes and the 9,000 destiny of the being whom the Almighty crea-80,000 ted in his own image, and made but little lower 16,500 than the angels, is, I maintain, in perfect analogy with what we are in the habit of calling the works of nature. Many histories of human events and of terrestrial things have been written; but yet, within the present century, it has become a favorite expression among the learned to say that the history of the world has yet to 041 slaves; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 1,538,- be written. The discoveries in Geology, the ability to read the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the exhuming of long buried cities, have brought ited by Congress, since 1808, and the increase to light facts which are entirely free from those from 1810 to 1840, which has more than doub- circumstances which throw so much doubt up-

Prejudice and passion, ignorance and forget fulness, have no place in fossil organic, or artiexisted in all the American Colonies. Since ficial remains. The most positive of all the then it has been abolished in seven of the old new sciences of antiquities, if I may use such States, and eight other free States, and nine an expression, is Geology, and the most obvious other slaves States have since been admitted into and striking of all geological facts or phenomena, is this remarkable one, the instantaneous ness of the changes in organic remains, of which the proofs are so abundant.

When we examine, for instance, in our lir stone rock, a fossil fish, and find there not only a perfect outline of the body or form of the animal, but his eye, that delicate and perishable organ, which collapses in the act of death, perfecty delineated, so as that no sculptor could imitate it; when we behold in these same limestone rocks the impressions of flowers, and there find every part, even the most minute and delicate, imprinted more faithfully than the ablest artist could possibly copy, we are forced to the conclusion that those plants and animals were instantly caught in all the fulness and freshness of life, and encased in the plastic rock, which chrystalised them, as it were, with a rapidity unknown in the laboratory of the chemist

These fossil remains, and impressions of plants, and animals, are found throughout all the strata the surface of the Earth, and these changes two oceans within five hours of each other." were not confined to one period, but go back in time almost beyond the efforts of the imagina-

curious idea to suppose that an elephant could until larger numbers of passengers offer.

have been carried, embedded in an iceberg, if If The subjoined description of portions of you choose, (mountains of ice existing where California are by Col. Fremont elephants live) from the centre of Africa to the Moritime Region west of the Sterra Nevado northernmost limits of Siberia, and there preserved so sound and sweet as to be eatable by

man within the nineteenth century. Theoretical geologists, both Infidel and Chris tian, have, I believe, come to the conclusion. that a uniform climate once prevailed over the Earth, at which time those animals and plants which are now only found within or near the tropics, were indigenous to what are now frozen litudes. Here again, stand out in bold relief the evidences of a sudden, 'perhaps, almost instantaneous change, ordered by the God of Na-

In my humble judgment there can be no doubt that at some period of this Earth's history, not prior to the Deluge of Noah, the Almighty, either in wrath or in mercy, effected a total and sudden change in the physical condition of the Earth's surface, affecting materially the state of existence of all living things, and that these geological and climactic changes, are in every sense as miraculous, and inexplicable on any other theory, as the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel, and the making one race to be white men, another negroes, and so on If we deny the truth or the philosophy of

this Bible-way of explaining the differences between the races, we are driven into a dilemme rom which, I think, we will find it impossible to extricate ourselves. Mr. Gliddon, and other antiquarians inform us, that the negro is disinctly portrayed on the ancient Egyptian monments; that they are found in those Pyramids which are considered the most ancient. If the negro then existed as a distinct race, how many centuries must have elapsed for climate and nabits to have made him black, from being white, and woolly-haired, seeing the effect of climate and habits upon the race, since the Pyra- beauty and purity of the sky in the south of mids were built. And this Egyptian Hieroglyphic testimony is not isolated and doubtful: for all history makes allusion to this same black race. Now, Mr. Gliddon, who is an infidel, though he would have himself to be thought a growing apples, pears, figs, oranges, grapes, Christian, estimates that the Egyptians existed as a civilised nation at least ten thousand years before the birth of Moses. I have yet to consider (in my next number,) what changes climate disappeared. Wheat is the staple production of and habits have effected in man within the historic period; but have I not said enough to be privileged to ask, if the man who contends that limate and habits have made all the differences observed between the races, is not forced to agree with Mr. Gliddon in pushing back the the entire valleys of the Sacremento and San time of the creation of man, to say nothing of the Deluge, to an indefinite period, and when he starts with a denial of the truth of Moses, as to the time when man was created, and the time of Nonh's coming out of the Ark, to prove what Moses teaches, "that all men are descended from one pair," and therefore are, or ought to be equal, and gets back ten thousand years before the birth of Moses, to a time when the a single valley-single geographical formation-Egyptians were a civilised nation, and there near 500 miles long, lying at the western base finds portrayed upon their historical monu-

spoken. What then?

The immense importance with which our ossessions on the Pacific Coast have been so a continuous water line from one end to the suddenly invested, is exciting universal specu- other. lation in regard to the speediest mode of communication between the two oceans. The merits of the various routes have been already briefly discussed in The Tribune, and we have referred to the superior advantages which the Isthmus of Tehuantepec appeared to possess over all other routes. Our views are further confirmed by the following additional facts, and very beautiful bottoms of fertile land, wood communicated to us by a gentleman who resided for sixteen years on the river Coatzacoalcos, and is familiar with every part of the route:

"It is now important to be ascertained which is the best and most feasible route, not only for drain the upper parts of the mountains, pass the transmission of the mail, but for the conveyance of passengers and government stores to California. The Panama route is now spoken of, and is brought up before Congress for its action. By that route the United States mail can be carried to San Francisco in about forty days at present, and passengers may reach our California and Oregon possessions at an expense of about \$450. All the peculiar advanages of that route have been already commu- king sometimes large bottoms of rich moist nicated to the public by those interested. I will soil. now call the public attention to a much shorter almost universally cut the matter short, by say. and cheaper route; the isthmus of Tehuantepec. By looking at the map of Mexico you will find the cultivation of the grape, and will probably the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river, situated general course is due south, and it is navigable timbered with groves or belts of evergreen and for small steamers to within 50 miles of the white oaks among prairie and open land. The Pacific Ocean. The continent is just two de. grees wide, say 130 miles. On the Pacific Coast is the city of Tehuantepec, about three leagues distant from the port of San Francisco, a lake or inlet of the Pacific Ocean, which, it is said, affords sufficient water for large vessels to enter. The writer of this article resided on the banks of the Coatzacoalcos sixteen years. and crossed the continent some fifty times; he therefore feels himself competent to give a practical opinion upon the subject. If a partial arrangement was made with the Mexican Government, the United States mail

could at present be transported across the confrom 60 to 72 hours; and at a trifling expense the road could be shortened so as to bring those two points within 36 hours of each other. A This upper valley is 100 miles long, heavily line of small steamers and at a trifling expense the road could be shortened so as to bring those two points within 36 hours of each other. A line of small steamers, such as are used on the Ohio river, would enable passengers to cross the continent in 48 hours or less. Merchandise would, with the actual condition of the roads require some six or eight days for its transporation. I will now sum up the time that would be required to carry the mail from New Orleans to San Francisco in California, under existing ircumstances, provided a partial arrangement was made with Mexico-viz: From New Orleans to Coatzacoalcos, 90 hours; thence to Tehuantepec or the port of San Francisco, 72 hours; making, in the aggregate, 6 days and 18 hours -- say 7 days. From the Mexican port of Tehuantepec or San Francisco, to our San Francisco in California, say 12 days; making, been slaughtered at New Albany. in all, 19 days. Practical men, by looking at the map, can decide, whether the time I have allowed for the ocean navigation is sufficient. In regard to the transit across the continent, I ner that has given the fullest satisfaction, and annot but interest the American people, and I beg you will lay the facts before them. I will We are sorry to learn by the following illustrate the position I have here assumed, by article in the Lexington Observer, of Saturday, facts and proofs which cannot fail to convince that the publication of the Lexington Gazette, the our Government that the route of Tehr of rocks of igneous formation. It would be is by far preferable, in every point of view, to [N. Y. Tribune.

South Carolina

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned sine die on the 20th ult. Thirty-one bills have been passed, most of them of a local character. and unimportant to the Union at large.

THE FEVER ABATING .- We learn from the N. my, says the Springfield Republican. The there by the general Deluge; but there are also Y. Sun that the number of ships up at that port for IMMIGRANTS.—The ship City of Lincoln arrived found perfect specimens of tropical ferns and California is much larger than the number of per-

> the party to frage core will be became monethered that electronic and the beauty of th there is the provinces and sale with the form of the form of the provinces the latered, and represent the file.

West of the Sierra Nevada, and between that mountain and the sea, is the second grand di-vision of California, and the only part to which the name applies in the current language of the country. It is the occupied and inhabited part, and so different in character, so divided by the mountain wall of the Sierra from the Gr Basin above, as to constitute a region to itself. with a structure and configuration, a soil of mate and productions of its own; and as No thern Persia may be referred to as some type of the former so may Italy be referred to as some point of comparison for the latter. North and south this region embraces about ten degrees of latitude—from 32 deg., where it touches the peninsula of California, to 42 deg., where it bounds on Oregon. East and west, from the Sierra Nevada to the sea, it will average, in the middle parts, 150 miles; in the north 200-giving an area of above one hundred housand square miles.

Looking westward from the summit of the Sierra, the main feature presented is the long low, broad valley of the Joaquin and Sacramer rivers—the two valleys forming one—five hundred miles long and fifty broad, lying along the west by the low coast range of mountains which separates it from the sea. Long dark lines of timber indicate the streams, and bright spots mark the intervening plains. Lateral ranges, parallel to the Sierra Nevada and the coast, mark the structure of the country and break it into a surface of valleys and mountains—the valleys a few hundred, and the mountains two to four thousand feet above the sea. These form greater masses, and become more elevated in the north, where some peaks, as the Shasti enter the regions of perpetual snow. Stretches along the mild coast of the Pacific, with a general elevation in its plains and valleys of only a few hundred feet above the level of the seaand backed by the long and lofty wall of the Sierra-mildness and geniality may be assumed as the characteristics of its climate. The in habitants of corresponding latitudes on th Atlantic side of this continent can with diff culty conceive of the soft air and southern pronctions under the same latitudes in the mar time region of upper California. The singular this region is characterized by Humboldt as a rare phenomenon, and all travellers realize ti

Half a century ago, around the missions established by the padres, there were found ndigo, and almost every vegetable common to the temperate zone of this continent. Since the decline of the missions these products have

Perhaps few parts of the world can produce n such perfection so great a variety of fruits and grains as the large and various region enclosing the bay of San Francisco and drained by its waters. A view of the map will show that region and its great extent, comprehending Joaquin, and the whole western slope of the Sierra Nevada. General phrases fail to give precise ideas, and I have recourse to the notes in my journal to show its climate and productions by the test of the thermometer and the state of the vegetable kingdom.

Valleys of the Sacramento and San Josquin. These valleys are one, discriminated only by the names of the rivers which traverse it. It is of the Sierra Nevada, and between it and the coast range of mountains, and stretching across ments the negro slave, for he is there painted as the head of the bay of San Francisco, with a slave, in lines as clear and unmistakeable as which a delta of twenty-five miles connects it. The two rivers, San Joaquin and Sacramento. the impressions upon the rocks of which I have rise at opposite ends of this long valley, receive numerous streams, many of them bold rivers, from the Sierra Nevada, become themselves half way, and enter the bay of San Francisco together, in the region of the tide water, making

> The valley of the San Joaquin is about 300 miles long and 60 broad, between the slopes of the coast mountain and the Sierra Nevada, with a general elevation of only a few hundred feet bove the level of the sea. It presents a variety of soil, from dry and unproductive to well watered and luxuriantly fertile. The eastern (which is the fertile) side of the valley is intersected with numerous streams, forming large ed principally with white oaks (quercus longi-glandi, Torr and Frem,) in open groves of handsome trees, often five or six feet in diameter, and 60 to 80 feet high. Only the larger streams, which are 50 to 150 yards wide, and entirely across the valley, forming the Tulare lakes and the San Joaquin river, which, in the rainy season, make a continuous stream from the head of the valley to the bay. The foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, which limit the valley, make a woodland country, diversified with undulating grounds and pretty valleys, and watered with numerous small streams, which reach only a few miles beyond the hills, the springs which supply them not being copious enough to carry them across the plains. These afford many advantageous spots for farms, ma-The rolling surface of the hills presents sunny exposures, sheltered from the winds: and, having a highly favorable climate and suitbecome the principal vine-growing region of California. The uplands bordering the valleys of the larger streams are usually wooded with evergreen oaks; and the intervening plains are surface of the valley consists of level plains along the Tulare lake and San Josquin river. changing into undulating and rolling ground nearer the foot hills of the mountains.

The valley of the Sacramento is divided into upper and lower-the lower two hundred miles ng, the upper about one hundred; and the latter not merely entitled to the distinction of upper, as being higher up on the river, but also as having a superior elevation of some thou-sands of feet above it. The division is strongly and geographically marked. The Shastl peak stands at the head of the lower valley, in the forks of the river, rising from a base of 1,000 feet out of a forest of heavy timber. It ascends like an immense column upward of 14,000 feet, (nearly the height of Mont Blanc.) the summit glistening with snow, and visible, from favoratinent, from Coatzacoalcos to Tehuantepec, in ble points of view, at a distance of 140 miles ed, the climate and productions modified by its altitude, its more northern position, and the proximity and elevation of the neighboring mountains covered with snow. It contains valleys of arable land, and is deemed capable of settlement. Added to the lower valley, it makes the whole valley of the Sacramento 300

Porx .- The slaughtering season at this place is nearly over. Some houses have already ceased operations, and we presume after this week there will be no more killing in any of the houses. We anderstand that about 155,000 hogs have and will be killed and packed here this season. This is by far the largest business ever done here in this article, and exceeds last seasons operations by more than one-third. About 10,000 hogs have

The slaughtering and packing business is one that is bound to increase largely in Louisville .-Our packers have done their business in a manspeak from positive knowledge. This subject each returning season gives them increased facil-

ities for executing orders. suspended. We hope the suspension will be but

temporary: We regret to learn from the Kentucky Gazette, of yes-terday, that it has been rendered necessary for the editor to suspend the publication of his paper. Mr. Cunning-ham has been in very bad health for the last twelve months, and the consequent derangement of the affairs of his office has forced him to this step. Whether the sus-pension will be temporary or perpetual he announces will depend upon the party of which he has so long been the organ here. We trust that his health may be speedi-ly restored, and that he will be enabled, with as little de-lay as possible, to resume his duties.

Munificence: William Lawrence, of Boston, lately deceased, left, by his will, \$20,000 to the Groton Acade-

amount is to remain on interest till it reaches

ton was their native town.

ce to the provision of the Constitution overnor, from time to time, to give ral Assembly information of the lth, and to recommend to their uch measures as he shall deem exoceed to address you, briefappear to me to possess the And here permit me to ating the peace, plenty, and e Creator has blessed our on of the mind and imhould be of gratitude and v having the advantages ate and a soil of unsurpassed ferd within our reach the natural and prosperity. We have but h thankfulness and wisdom, to stiny to the inhabitants of our

an occasion like the present, sembly will be called upon, in eliberations, to prepare the er of things, be unmindful of the under to the wisdom and ve gone before us, who fragovernment and laws so is and wants of the peo e enacted, and which have ded the amplest protection of the citizen. To the bewise and patriotic legislathat character that consti-Kentuckian-causing him thing honorably distincattaching him, by the instiand the force of early assoprinciples of Republican igth of our form of governof the principles upon which it ples are, the liberty and equallaw, and in no state or couneen more thoroughly attained s is indeed a glorious past; and example and an encouragement o shape the tuture that i us that the republic sustaininstitution that makes it the

Executive to see that the laws are d, whilst it is among the most as of that officer, is, haply called upon to exercise There is such a judicious wers to the various Departments, the country has been marktemperance and moderaan habitual respect and obedi-and anything like opposition viduals, or by organis ed resistunheard of. Uundoubtedly, there eident to all legislation, and it ture of things, sometimes happer be the case it will not escape the athe People's Representatives, and they to apply the corrective. e having expressed their will, in the titutional mode, for a Convention stitution, it will become you ich laws as are necessary to carr ato effect; and I would recommend

The important

change in the fundamental law o wisely left to the determination le alone, and they have, in two consecuby an increased majority at the call of a Convention. They sed their high prerogative in a manner en them assemble without violence, examult, expressing their will with the of freemen too well acquainted with ring them into contempt by an un-The extraordiof the vote proves, beyond contro question rose high above party of erations, and it is to be hoped spirit will prevail unto the end .-People speak, the voice of taction or pics of the day, and eatch their es of their leaders. But Conlaw is the ægis of the whole People, hat their labors are to affect not only The People of issue of the approaching

and wisdom, satisfy that public opinion particular attention of the General Legislature, at its last session, passed t vote taken upon it, which ree, cast for and against it, there was a in its favor. This vote proves clearly needless exhortation on this sub annot be doubted that there is a way to they are with their wishes and wants. lem, every assistance may be expected nts and a large experiencecan afford. history, under the influence of which wn up, have impressed upon them a , and the State, to be true to hersel should afford them the means of ee of education that is necessae high attributes. I repeat again an mendation of this subject. Let no considered too great-no patience too the nation the noble spectacle of Ken ated as she ought to be-her sons and adding the grace and power and virtues ted minds to their fine natural qualities, who have contributed to bring about the ill be entitled to the lasting gratitude of

ad the serious and fixed attention of the ebt, that but little more is left to me to icate by way of information than to noh changes as may have occurred since the debt of the State on the first day ett, as above, on January 1st,

736-Cash of Craddock Fund, 15-30 year six per cent. that time the debt has been re-

total debt of the State te 30th December, 1848-this above sum it has been deduct the amount of Stocks owned by the State, State is in possession of the

pay this without imposn on the People. The of Bank Stock thus owned State, is, - - \$1,270,500 00

ction will make the actual

a Rent of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad.

Second Auditors, and of the Commissioners of the cents. Sinking Fund. A brief abstract from the official statements will suffice for a general idea of what lith day of October to the 30th November, 1848, is the present condition of this fund. \$37,886 09 cents. Amount of expenditures during Balance on hand 10th October, 1847, \$139,387 12

Receipts from that date to 10th Oct., 1848. Receipts from 10th Oct., 1848, to 20th Dec., 1848, Add amount due from Revenue Department. Making, EXPENDITURES.

Warrants issued and paid same time, \$385,163 11 Necessary to pay interest due 1st Jan., '49, 131,807 41 Leaving a balance of - - -RESOURCES FOR 1849.

The resources, including the balance on hand as before stated, (1848,) Amount necessarry to pay interest, \$263,614 82 lepairs on Kentucky river, 15,000 00 Repairs on Green and 10,000 00 Barren rivers, 900 00 Contingent expenses.

Surplus for 1849,

It appears from the foregoing that the Sinking Fund has, in the course of the present year, no only furnished the means of paying punctually the nterest of the public debt, but also of extinguishing \$77,068 of the principal. And the estimates made for the year 1849, assures us of an equally favorable result, and exhibit a balance, after payment of interest, of \$83,971 57, applicable to a further reduction of the debt. The payment of he semi-annual interest due on the 1st January, has been fully provided for. And, so far, it is believed that the expectations of the General Assem-bly have been fulfilled, by the operations and ef-fects of the Sinking Fund. These results, and the ospects for the future, show the solidity of our neans and our credit, and will be a just source of gratification to the General Assembly.

Our State debt was created, chiefly, in the construction of works of Internal Improvement, and dates its origin from the overthrow of that system by the General Government. It having been setled, at Washington, that there could be no improvements within the limits of Kentucky that would properly fall under the head of National works, it became necessary for the General Asat a disadvantage by the superior public spirit of other States, to undertake the improvement of timulate their industry and aid their commercethus enabling them to come into equal competition and judicious, yet the system was unquestionably or a prompt settlement of his accounts with the desire suitably to improve the country Providence has assigned us. When due allowance is made for the disadvantages attending first experiments, and the unavoidable concessions necessary to reconcile conflicting interests and insure harmonious action, there is more for us to rejoice at than a spirit of patriotism, and in a laudable for a prompt settlement of his accounts with the state. The resignation was accepted, and Governor, accompanying it with an urgent request for a prompt settlement of his accounts with the States. If the Constitution be violated, and their rights encroached upon, it is for them of the order of the can only suggest and advise. We are on the into and report will be laid before the General Assembly.

Assembly. omplain of. Our citizens have, certainly, derived great advantages from the public works even in their present incomplete condition, and the State is receiving an increasing remuneration from the tolls collected from the roads and rivers.

State is receiving an increasing remuneration from the tolls collected from the roads and rivers. servant and a patriot soldier well tried in the There is much reason to hope that these receipts fire of battle and covered with wounds, withhold have been tolerated by any respectable portion of o the discharge of the debt incurred in their conen rise, and that greatly augment the annual rev- kept by him, running through a long series of to content ourselves with the condition of coloni-

indicates, clearly, the popular will that nothing should be done to diminish the power of the State receiving and disbusing of millions of public to redeem, at maturity, her out-standing bonds, and to meet, with unwavering proinptness, every payment of interest at the places and times when and where they may fall due. I accord, most unreservedly, my approbation to the stern honesty of rather for his known honor and fidelity than for upon our rights he pur people that bids them be just, before they con- any other qualification. For myself, I do not They must be met. sult their convenience, their comforts or their believe that he has done any thing to sully his principle—a principle as important for the good name of a State as of an individual. Nor would I, at the same time, advise the unwise economy that uries the talent, intended for increase, through an unfounded fear that we are serving hard masers. I know that our constituents desire us to do tiny. all that may be done, within the limits of salutary | In the preceding observations I have called the without securing which for their children, all prudence, to develop the resources of the State. attention of the General Assembly to the consid- know they would not have entered this Union.--And I have no fear but that it is within the corn- eration of our domestic affairs. Entertaining, These we must maintain. pass of wise legislation to connect together the however, as we do, an intimate relation with the broken links in the chain of improvements already constructed, so as to make them conduce to the purposes for which they were undertaken, or to

The message of the President has informed us accurately portray the progress of usurpation and them to the wants of a more extended section of country, and thus greatly increase the public wealth without involving us by a ruinous enlarged dispute with any other people, and there is no it needless here to discuss. Whatever it is, it ment of the existing debt. To your better judg. cause that threatens, so far as can be foreseen, to should be temperate, mild and decided. ments, however, such subjects may be more properly submitted, and it is not appropriate to my office to say any thing more than to promise my hearty co-operation in any measures that will promote the general interest without encroachment upon the general interest without encroachment upon the resources that are necessary to extinguish light every thing that can gratify the hearts of a civilized bilities already incurred. I desire to add, that if the General Assembly shall find it necessary, for any purpose whatsoever, to augment the public debt, they should accompany their legislation with such provisions, either by an increase of the recars, interests and duties which claim their attention of the American system of government, union, harmony and decision on the part of the foll qualified that the States feel and know that they are important the public that the States feel and know that they are important the foll qualified that they should accompany their legislation with such provisions, either by an increase of the reinsure its redemption at maturity, and the punc culiar to themselves respectively. If we would tive. He expressed his general acquiescence in tual payment of the interest. The prompt payment act in the right spirit, and under the influence of the resolutions of his colleague (Mr. Bayley.) He of our debt ought not to be regarded as a question of expediency or policy. It is a matter of duty. The preservation of the faith and credit of the State is something more than a mere abstract sentiment that we are known among the nations of the Earth.

mprovement you are referred for a detailed acount of the condition of the public works and had discharged its arduous duties with credit to ment, spared no pains in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject, having est, and diligently applied himself to giving them the highest degree of efficiency and security.— No form of government can secure liberty to a detail these should be unavailing, then the time for seembly. My predecessors in office From his report, I feel confident that you will demin annual communications, kept the rive much valuable information; and to such suginfluence on its destiny. Devotion to the Union is have arisen. y advised as to the actual condition gestions as he may deem proper to lay before you, I would invite your most attentive consider-

increase the facilities for exporting our products to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to the sum of four millions. The following the properties of the sum of four millions in the market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favorable to market and bringing in, on the most favora is known to abound will best reward the labor ne-\$4,608,339 (0) cessary to uncover them and bring them into use. 612 81 I have received communications from scientific gentlemen, and been personally applied to by some of our most successful farmers, to bring the subject of a Geological Survey before the General Assembly and invite their action upon it. There is certainly a deep interest felt in the subject by many of our most valuable citizens, and we have the example of other States to encourage us, who have already reaped great advantages from similar all Governments—and we must rely upon public surve's. Twenty States have engaged in this work, and some have expended large sums of money upon it. Something is also due by way of recican never be regarded—ought never to be regardey upon it. Something is also due by way of reciprocity towards those who are thus engaged in extending the scientific knowledge of their country, and I would recommend an annual expenditure for two or three years of an amount sufficient to fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence, and, to the utmost of her might, will main-fidence and the second of her might will main-fidence and the second of her might will main-fine the second of her might will be second of her might will main-fine the second of her might will be secon

sembly, at an early period, established a gement of its humane, mild, yet firm and judical sembly, at an early period, established a gement of its humane, mild, yet firm and judical sembly, at an early period, established a gement of its humane, mild, yet firm and judical to it is, in most respects, answering the purposes for which it was intended. The number of persons in confinement on the 1st day of December was one hundred and sixty-one. Of the said dividends on 9,399 shares of stock and Bank, held by the State and by the made and forty-five are white males—thirteen negroes and mulattoes—two Mexicans, and one Albino. There is not a female in the prished we have derived unnumbered blessings, and whatever of evil has occurred in its administration bears no proportion to its benefits.

The same some some relative time to continue the same and the same supplied in the same to the

cents.

There was received by the Treasurer from the 11th day of October to the 30th November, 1848, \$37,886 09 cents. Amount of expenditures during same time, \$28,559 71. To this add arrears on his mother's arms. He was here reared to that vig-10th October, as above, \$8,550 99, and there was orons manhood and with those sterling virtues that a balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1848, of \$775 39.

For the year 1849, the supposed receipts will amount to the sum of \$438,136 48 cents. Of this, there is to be paid to the Sinking Fund \$129,807 17 cents. Supposed expenditures for 1849, \$282,-750. Amount in arrears on 10th October, 1848, \$8,550 99 cents-making a total of \$421,108 16 cents—leaving a supposed balance in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1849, of \$17,028 32. The foregoing estimates of expenditures for the year 1849, are based upon the supposition that the present session of the Legislature will continue the usual number of days, which would make the pay of the members \$28,500 for a session of sixty days—and the ordinary appropriations are stimated at \$31,500. But it is proper to add, that it will be necessary to make provision for the ex-pense of the Conventien that is to convene during the year 1849. If not otherwise provided for, those xpenditures will be an additional charge upon he Treasury. It is estimated that the expense of the Convention will amount to \$392 80 cent per day, which, for a session of ninety days, would amount to \$35,352. The balance in the Treasury on 10th October, 1849, deducted from \$35,352, would leave a deficit on the 10th Octo ber, 1849, of \$18,323 68. It must also be borne in mind, that should any defalcation appear on a set-element with the late Treasurer the burthen of the

oss will fall upon the Treasury Department. As properly appertaining to the foregoing subject, the painful duty devolves on me of communicating to the General Assembly the following inormation. A short time before the close of the administration of my predecessor, he was informed that there was an apparent deficit in the Treesury of uncertain, but supposed to be, of cousiderable amount. This led him to examine the onds of the Treasurer to see who were the securities to whom the State must look to make up the deficit if any should be found to exist. Th result of this examination disclosed to him the fact, that while the Treasurer had, annually, given to the Executive the names of good and sufficient securities, and the same had been accepted by him and approved by the Senate, the bonds themselves had not been signed by the securities since the year 1840. That this failure to duly execute the bonds was the result of inattention rather than of design is inferable from the fact that the names of the securities were regular-ly given to the Governor and spread upon the man from Georgia (Mr. Stephens.) Another con selves either supposed that they had signed the sembly, in order that Kentucky might not be put bond was sufficient. Col. Davidson, the late on the part of the Southern community. Treasurer, was, at the time this defalcation was other States, to undertake the improvement of discovered, in a very infirm state of health, and consequently would prefer that the committee our own roads and rivers. This was necessary to languishing on a bed of sickness, from which it should report to a meeting to be held on the 10th, acilitate the intercourse between the People, to was thought for many weeks that he would not recover. White in this condition, despairing him-self of recovery, and being informed that the pubwith their rivals in enterprise and business. If the application of the money appropriated for these objects has not, always, been the most economical Governor, accompanying it with an urgent request

I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without been occasioned by the dishonesty of the officer. years and embracing transactions with Banks The course of legislation for the last few years and the Board of Internal Improvement and the receiving and disbursing of millions of public noney-all of which had to be done by an individual who had not been brought up as an acowth; and will not take it upon myself to recom- hitherto unimpeached character. I do not submitted to the General Assembly, as a mat-

the operations of the Board during this year. A for our Republican forms of Government. With informed, that he was ready for instantanous acchange occurred in the office of President by the the preservation of that Union and the constitution tion and was willing at once to vote on the resoluesignation of Mr. Metcalfe, who, for many years, by which it is established and laws by which it is tions submitted by Mr. Bayley. maintained, our dearest interests are indissolubly himself, and to the general satisfaction of the blended. An experience of near sixty years, members in the discussion, was as to whether country. His successor has, since his appoint while it has confirmed the most sanguine hopes of this was a proper time for any action. Some our patriotic fathers who framed it, has taught us its inestimable value. Its value will be above all nres lately threatened should become laws—that price to us so long as we are fit for liberty, and it will fail only when we become unworthy of it Rivers or Roads, in which the State has any interwill fail only when we become unworthy of it. generate people. Kentucky, situated in the heart these should be unavailing, then the time for the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people. I do not have the common sentiment of her people have the co Intimately associated with a system intended to safely rely upon a Union which has sustained us the line beyond which they should conceive it so triumphantly in the trials of peace and war; and we entertain no fears from those who have a comcherish the same ponds of brotherhood and will ces would be theirs. The South, in that case, practice no intentional injustice towards us. We would have done everything in their power to

can have no better security for our rights than that Union and the kindred feelings that unite us with all the members of the Confederacy. If these all the members of the Confederacy. If these er time should arrive, if it had not already tucky will be the last spot from which they will arrived, the South must take firm and decided be banished. Errors, and even abuses may occaionally arise in the administration of the General all Governments-and we must rely upon public defray the expenses of a General Survey. From that survey enough would be indicated to advise the country of the policy of prosecuting a more thorough and minute survey thereafter.

The condition of the Penitentiary is always a comment to the Union. Our relations and our attachments are with and to all the States; and we are company with Captain Session.

We let no meditations or calculations or calculations on any sectional or other confederacy, bern history, save that of her birth.

The first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the beguine us to the point of weakening our attachment to the Union. Our relations and our attachment are with and to all the States; and we are came out in the same company with Captain Session.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The chistory, save that of her birth.

The first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the beguine us to the point of weakening our attachment and to confederacy, in North America was Robert Hunt, of the beguine us to the point of weakening our attachment and to confederacy, in North America was Robert Hunt, of the beguine us to the point of weakening our attachment and to confederacy, in North America was Robert Hunt, of the beguine us to the point of weakening our attachment and to confederacy, in North America was Robert Hunt, of the few days singed leads to the thin the few as ingo.

The first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the few days singed leads and the first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the few days singed leads and the first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the few days singed leads and the first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the few days singed leads and the first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the few days singed leads and the first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was R - \$3,262,413 81 subject of interest to the General Assembly, and unwilling to impair them by any entangling en- John Smith, in the year 1607. He was much | At 1 o clock the Senate re-assembled. de for the payment of the interest, and it gives me pleasure to state that under the manlual extinction of this debt, the Geneagement of its humane, mild, yet firm and judirank as a member of the United States than we

what is a state and by the state and by the state and by the state and the sinking Fund.

In an the capital stock of the Northern and the state and the stat

10. Tolls from slack-weter navigation on the Kentucky, Green and Barren rivers, and rent of water power.

11. Dividends on the State's stock in the various turnpike roads and bridges in the State.

12. Two-thirds of the profits of the Penitentiary.

13. Taxes on brokers and insurance offices.

14. Premium on sale or exchange of State bonds. notism. She has come out of that war with an A few of the least important of these resources have ceased, while the productiveness of others has been greatly enhanced.

For a detailed account of the management and operations of this ample fund, the General Assembly is referred to the Reports of the First and Second Auditors, and of the Coramissioners of the receive a cordial support from the State of Kenhave sustained him through a long period in his country's service. There is, therefore, a natural reason for our confidence and attachment. But he comes into his high office with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to carry out the principles and policy of Washington, and this should comnend him to the affections of the American peo-

> inguish, the asperities of party strife-to give to the government its constitutional divisions of pow ers as they were designed to be exercised by its framers, and to make the Congress of the United States the true exponent of the will of their con stituents. Under such an Administration, guided b such principles and motives, the people of the United States seem to have the best assurance of their liberty, and of all the blessings that

ple. It will be his aim to soften, if he cannot ex-

good Government can bestow. These relations have been alluded to in no partizan spirit, but in the hope that we at last see the dawn of an era ardently desired by every over of his country-when the discordant elements that have so long disturbed the public repose, will give place to more fraternal feelings. and the pure patriotism of the Revolution pre-

vail in every American heart. But in the midst of our bright prospects and high hopes, it becomes us to acknowledge our grateful dependence upon that Supreme Being without whose favor all schemes of human appiness are vain, and without whose beneliction the wisdom and exertien of man can accomplish nothing truly great and good. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

December 30, 1848.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore American gives a more elaborate report of the

speech of Mr. Cathoun, at the meeting of the Southern members of the Two Houses: He said: The resolutions of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayley) are good, and, considering the length of time which he has had to prepare them, do him great credit, but they are not perfect. They are lefective in several particulars-lam, therefore, man from Georgia (Mr. Stephens.) Another conournals of the Senate, and the securities them-selves either supposed that they had signed the bonds until otherwise informed, or that the old

I am opposed, however, to too great delay, and instead of the 15th of January. The Legislatures of several of the Southern States are now in ses ion, and it would be well that our address should reach them in time to be acted on by them before

their adjournment.
I consider the address indispensible. Whatev er action is taken must proceed from the slavecy-we see them plainly, we feel them deeply; saying, that whatever defalcation may appear they are rapid and alarming, for who believes that

We are in the midst of events scarcely of less struction—throwing entirely out of the calculation the increased value of lands and property and been occasioned by the dishonesty of the officer. Importance than those of our revolutionary eraction the increased value of lands and property and Much may properly be attributed to the great The question is, are we to hold our position in this complexity of the accounts necessary to be confederacy upon the ground of equals, or are we al dependence.

for who would not prefer to be taxed and governed, without pretence of representation, than, under the forms of representation, to be grievously optrol, and against which our remonstrances are unavailing. It is undeniable that the encroachments upon our rights have been rapid and alarming.

for one moment, the idea of tame submission mendany measure that may hazard that sound believe that James Davidson would, on any The action of the South should be united, temperliberately, but held at every hazard. We wage no war of aggression. We ask only for the constitution and union and government of our fathers ter deserving their strict examination and scru- We ask of our Northen brethren to leave us those rights and privileges which our fathers held, and without securing which for their children, all

It appears to me proper that we, who are here ive such extension to other works as will adapt that the United States are now at peace with the aggression, vividly exhibit the dangers which

Having expressed these views, I have to say that

sources of the Sinking Fund, or otherwise, as will tention beyond those that are merely local and pe- understood to have been very sensible and effecpreservation of the state is something more than a mere abstract sentiment that we are known among the nations of the Earth. It is the preservation of its honor. It is a part of the property and strength of the State, and they world. And, under the joint protection of the government of the under the squander it, bring on lamentable poverty and weakness.

The second office in the State, and returned his single contemplate that the South should wait until the wrongs had been consummated, and then under the from Paris, of Tuesday, say that the election for constituents. He felt diffident in entering upon take to redress them. He preferred rather measures of "notice and precaution." He was willing at once to lay down a line, and let their Northern weakness.

The second office in the State, and returned his single core thanks therefor, through the Senators to their wrongs had been consummated, and then under the constituents. He felt diffident in entering upon take to redress them. He preferred rather measures of "notice and precaution." He was willing at once to lay down a line, and let their Northern weakness.

Presidency, the funds had advanced. Letters constituents that the South should wait until the wrongs had been consummated, and then undertone upon take to redress them. He preferred rather measures the single contemplate that the South should wait until the wrongs had been consummated, and then undertone upon take to redress them. He presidency the funds had advanced. Letters creation of the state, and they wrongs had been consummated, and then undertone upon take to redress them. He preferred rather measurements of the union take to redress them. He preferred rather measurements that the South should wait until the wrongs had been consummated, and then undertone upon that the south should wait until the wrongs had been consummated, and then undertone upon the state, and they wrongs had been consummated, and then undertone upon the state, and they wrongs had been consummated, and then undertone upon the sta States, we have the amplest securities that patrious and wisdom can furnish for freedom and prosperity. The Union of the States is not only in position of Mr. Standard. prosperity. The Union of the States is not only in-dispensable to our greatness, but it is a guarantee The substance of Mr. Foote's remarks was, I am

The only point of difference between the

does not entertain it. We all feel that we can sable. It would be well, they said, to lay down wrong to submit to the aggressions of the ma-

avert any serious discord. measures to maintain its constitutional rights.

The first white child born in North America was Virginia, daughter of Ananius and Eleanor Dare, and grand-daughter of Gov. John White. She was born on the 18th of August, 1597, in Roanoke, North Carolina. Her parents [We learn that while Mr. Young was in his seat, there was a spell of cool weather, and the report.] her history, save that of her birth.

esteemed as a man of peace, and was in many ker, a new Senater, appeared, was qualified and ways useful to the colony. There is no record took his seat. of his death, or of his returning to England; he died at Jamestown. He had a good library, which was burnt with all his other property, in the burning of Jamestown, the next winter after he came out.

The first periodical in North America was the Boston News Letter, which made its ap-pearance in August, 1705. The first in the Old

in 1714. The first iron furnace erected in North America was by Gevernor Spottswood, in 1730, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS-Second Session. Washington, Dec. 23, 1848.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having In the House, after the reading of the journal, twis ordered, on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, that when the House adjourn to-day, it ad- Hughes 21; Mr. Groesbeck 30. ourn to Wednesday next. Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, then moved to go journ-lost.

The question recurring on Mr. Rockwell's motion, the vote stood 71 to 26—no quorum. Mr. Wentworth moved a call of the House. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, moved an adstood ays were ordered, and resulted, ayes 68; noes

Mr. Rockwell's motion was then decided in the affirmative. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Boyd in the chair, and considered a private bill, which was reported to the House and pass-

So the House refused to adjourn.

Then, after the adoption of a resolution offered Mr. Meade, calling on the President for certain orrespondence between Mr. Wise, our former linister, and Mr. Gordon, our former Consul, at Rio Janeiro, in relation to the African slave-trade, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY Dec. 28. SENATE. Mr. Atchison, Vice President pro tem., called

e Senate to order at the usual hour. Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, appeared and took is seat. Sundry petitions and memorials were presented Mr. Bright, of Indiana, submitted a joint reso

lution, which was considered by unanimous con-sent, and agreed to, to allow the messengers of the electoral votes some compensation as hereto-The Senaté has been employed ne arly all day

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the usual preliminaries of the morning siness, sundry petitions and memorials were pre- at-Arms sented and referred. Upon motion of Mr. Benton, of the Committee

of Ways and Means, the bill making appropria-tions for the Civil, Diplomatic, and Indian Departments for the fiscal year, was made the order of the day for Thursday. Mr. Collamer, of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill allowing the right of way through the Public Lands for Canals and Rail-

road purposes-referred to the Committee of the Mr. Collamer, moved to lay the bill on the table, which had been heretofore referred, granting to other than the thirteen old States the same quan-

tity of land allowed the State of Ohio for internal provements, which was agreed to. communication was received from the Department of State in ans wer to the resolution of in favor of his nephew. he House calling for information in regard to the

prisonment of Americans in Ireland. On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the Liverpool. State of the Union, and debated the deficiency bill until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Sundry memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

They then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, Mr. C. B. Smith reported a bill for the king. The franchise touches universal snfthe organization of a Territorial Government in

Mexico, providing for the exclusion of slavery-it frage. was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Chairman of the Committee on Territories nade a counter report.

Mr. Greely's resolution, calling for information s to certain manufactures imported, was debated

and finally laid on the table .. ring the late war. The resolution was read and considerable dis-

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Kentucky Legislature. SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1848. This being the day fixed by law for the meeting

bers in the Capitol. IN SENATE. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, A. M., the senate was called to order by Mr. Kohlhass, Clerk,

when the following Senators answered to their

sufficient for a quorum.

The oath of office was then administered to

the following gentlemen came forward, and were qualified: Messrs. Barbour, Bruee, Chiles, Cofer, Linthicum, McClure, Munford, Speed, Triplett and

The Lieut. Governor in taking the chair made a brief, neat and appropriate address to the Senate. He expressed his deep sense of the honor which had been conferred upon him in electing him to the second office in the State, and returned his sintice of the greatest courtesy in their intercourse majority over all others in every department heard with each other—to avoid the bitterness of party from. spirit-and to aim at all times to discharge their duties with the faithfulness and dignity which become Senators of Kentucky.

CLERK. Mr. Todd nominated Theodore Kohlhass Clerk of the Senate, and no other nomination being made, he was unanimously elected. ASSISTANT CLERK.

made, he was unanimously elected. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. McMillan nominated John D. McClure, and violent outrages in all their disgusting variety.

no other nomination being made, he was unaninously elected.

Mr. Speed nominated Ben. Selby. Mr. Triplett nominated Greenup Keene. The names of the Senators being called, the vote | the French Republic. For Mr. Selby-Messrs. Barbour, Brien, Bruce

English, Hambleton, Hawkins, Linthicum, McClure, McMillan, Munford, Rice, Speed, Thomas, Thurman, Todd and White—16.

For Mr. Keene—Messrs. Bradley, Chiles, Cofer, Draffin, Russell, Thornton, Triplett, Waite and Young-9. Mr. Selby was then declared duly elected Door

Mr. Bruce offered the following resolution. which was unanimously agreed to:
Resolved, That Wm. L. Callander be permitted to occupy a seat within the bar of the Senate for

Was upanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it is represented to the Senate of

The oath of the Constitution was severally administered to the members present, by Robert C. McKee, Esq., of Frankfort, and they took their

Dominion was the Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg, by William Parks, weekly, at seven shillings. It appeared in 1736, and was long the only paper published in the colony.—

Stavery preceded the periodical press 117 years.

Stavery preceded the periodical press 117 years.

Stavery preceded the periodical press 117 years.

beck, Esq.
There being no other nominations made, the Clerk proceeded to take the vote, which resulted

For Mr. Robertson 29; for Mr. Hughes 24; Mr. Groesbeck 30. Whole number of votes 83; necessary to a choice, 42. No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Clerk proceeded to take the second ballot, which resulted the same as the first.

Tughes 23; Mr. Groesbeck 30.

Fourth ballot Mr. Robertson received 32; Mr.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The demand for these sta-Mr. Vertrees moved that the House do now ad- ples has been very limited, and prices low. In the early

quested that his name should now be withdrawn; which being done.

Mr. Groesbeck nominated John S. Barrow, Esq.

For Mr, Robertson 31; for Mr. Hughes 21; for Mr. Barlow 30. Mr. Towles said as there was no prospect of the election of a Speaker to-day, he would move in lots; retail sales to the country at 6, 7 and Sc. an adjournment: lost. Mr. M. Stewart offered the foilowing resolu

on:
Resolved, That after the next ballot, the candial of cash, and 9tc on 4 months. Retail sales we quote at date having the smallest number of votes shall be dropped in the succeeding ballot. Mr. Towles asked, that for the more accurate determination of the vote upon this resolution, the from \$1 50 to \$3 per load.

resolution was lost, ayes 23, nays 62. The Clerk proceeded to take the sixth ballot, For Mr. Robertson 31; for Mr. Hughes 21; for Mr. Barrow 30. Mr. Towles then moved that the House adjourn

vote be taken by the call of the roll: done and

till Monday morning at 10 o'clock; carried. FRANKFORT, Jan. 2-9 P. M. After the twenty-first ballot, Judge Robertse anvass for Speaker, which was done. The name

of Mr. Bassett was also withdrawn, and Mark E. uston was nominated.

On the twenty-second bailot the vote stood; lots at 64a7c. Receipts this week 123 boxes. Rice is For Gwyn Page, - - - - For Mark E. Huston, - - -Thomas Helm was unanimously elected Clerk. Joseph Gray was unanimously elected Sergeant-

Wm. R. Campbell was elected Door-keeper. John C. Herndon was elected Assistant Clerk. The usual messages passed between the two Houses, and committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor.

Arrival of the Europa. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1849. The steamship Europa arrived yesterday after a very stormy passage. The news is again highly important and interesting:

The cholera is spreading rapidly in Presburgh.

has dissolved Parliament, and promulgated a new at 18a20c, tub-washed at 22a23c.

constitution, in which all thet liberties conce- WHISKY .- The sales on Thursday last were 119 bbls. ded to his subjects in March last are confirmed, at 167 cts. Sales Saturday of 160 bbls. at 164 al64 cts., a with such modifications as a state of monarchy decline. Sales since then were light at 164 cts. There seems to require. There are to be two chambers: Several bills of a private nature were reported an upper house, consisting of one hundred and from the several committees which were of a pri- eighty members, to be elected for six years. A prorogueing, and dissolving parliament to rest with

The Emperor has abdicated in favor of his James S. RANKIN, Traveling Agent for Ky. nephew, Frances Joseph, son of Arch Duke J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. Charles, a youth of eighteen, who has formally taken upon himself the duties of the high office. J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. Mr. Cooke spoke on the resolution in reference Good may come of the Emperors abdication in GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. the contributions, levied in the Mexican ports this way, as his successor will not be bound, as C. C. Everts, Utica, N. Y. was the Emperor, by painful antecedents, but will D. M. Dewey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. cussion arose. The subject was finally referred to the special committee and ordered to be printed.

be at liberty to follow such a course as the times the special committee and ordered to be printed.

may render necessary.

Letters from Paris of Saturday evening, Decem- H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. ber 9th, describes the state of that city as alarm- Rev. Hooren Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois. ing in the highest degree. Military preparations Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. were made in every quarter, and the police force WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. of the General Assembly, both branches of the Legislature assembled in their respective chambers in the Capitol.

was doubled. There was some rioting, and Napoleon's friends met and organized to suppress outless the Capitol. breaks, in case of his election. Cavaignac officially resigned the candidateship. Lamartine's P. H. Conant, Smithland, Ky. friends made great exertions, and all Paris looked like one electral meeting. The Bonapartists LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE. were accused of an intention to assassinate Ca-Messrs. Barbour, Bradley, Brien, Bruce, Chiles, vaignac. Some of those who fled with Louis Cofer, Draffin, English, Hambleton, Hawkins, Linthicum, McClure, McMillan, Munford, Rice, Kussell, Speed, Thomas, Thomton, Thurman, Todd, Triplett, White and Young—being more than be the signal for a general monarchical rising.

day the expedition intended for Civitta Vecchia to assist the Pope against his subjects, had returned to an anchorage, but the troops had not disembarked. Notwithstanding all the excitement regarding the Presidency, the funds had advanced. Letters

The Grand Jury of Dublin returned a true bill against Mr. Duffy for felonious articles in the Nahim to rebellion, found in that unfortunate man's portmanteau. The Southern and midland presses Mr. Hawkins nominated Thos. D. Tilford for As-sistant Clerk, and no other nomination being starvation extreme afflictions of the tenantry the starvation, extreme afflictions of the tenantry, the flights of tenants towards the emigrant ships, and The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at port

to-day, after an uncommonly rough passage of sixteen days. Louis Napoleon has been elected President of

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favor of his nephew. Pope Pius fled from Rome and escaped to some other part of Italy.

The cholera is spreading rapidly in Pressburgh

Мемритя, Jan. 1, 1849-5 Р. М. We have clear, beautiful, bracing weather, and lar Lumber the health of Memphis excellent. We have had the purpose of reporting its proceeding for the "Daily Commonwealth." two or three sudden deaths here—whether cholera morbus or Asiatic cholera, is doubtful. No deaths morbus or Asiatic cholera, is doubtful. No deaths

were of the expedition sent out by Sir Walter he received by telegraphic despatch, intelligence of the sudden death of his son, some 19 years old, who was in good health when Mr. Y. left home a Saturday. Public confidence of safety is gaining ground. Scarcely any citizens who live comfortaing," is the general opinion. On Saturday the

Cholera burials were 84.

from New Orleans, says: "Steamboat Aberdeen arrived last night; reports cholera at Mobile-40 or 50 cases." MEMPHIS, Jan. 2, P. M.

The following is from the N. O. Picayune of the 28th ult.: "The Cholera is decidedly on the de crease. The Hospitals report does not show the amendment in the health of the city which physicians and the 'Howard Association,' say is manifest. Several arrivals from sea keep up the cases Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam Baths. in the Charity Hospital.

150 to 180." Health of Memphis excellent. Less cholers

cases on boats that are passing up. During a recent revival at Mt. Sterling, Ky., forty persons joined the Methodist church.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.—The market at the first of the week was dull and unsettled, owing to the holidays, and its being the close of the year, together with bad weather and worse roads. Since then the confirmation of the tirely checked the demand for provisions, and the shipping interests are suffering greatly. In fact, steamers have been compelled to suspend their trips for the present. The stocks of Groceries are fair, and prices rule low. Breadstuffs and Grain are about as heretofore with but limited receipts. The foreign news just received by the Europa, is of a very favorable tendency to nearly all kinds of American products and the markets would be quite active but for the universal tightness of the money market, and the interruptions of commerce Third ballot Mr. Robertson received 30; Mr. the money market, and the interruptions of commerce Hughes 23; Mr. Groesbeck 30.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, then moved to go into Committee of the Whole, on the Private Calendar. Mr. Petit moved an adjournment. The ayes and noes were demanded on the latter motion, but not ordered, one-fifth of a quorum not the honor they had conferred upon him, and re
Mr. Groesbeck said he felt under obligation to his friend from Mercer (Mr. Daviess) for the regard he had shown him by putting him in nomination, and also to those who had supported him for the honor they had conferred upon him, and reto 3.961 pieces and 4,540 cells. COTTON AND COTTON YEARS-The foreign

news has caused holders to be firmer in their views. We The Clerk then proceeded to take the vote on heard of a sale yesterday of 50 bales fair Alabama at 54c. the nominations then made, and the fifth ballot Our quotations for inferior to fair qualities are 14054c. The receipts this week are 230 bales. Cotton batting we quote at 7 a8c. Cotton yarns are in fair demand, and we quote sales at 54, 64 and 74c for the different numbers.

COAL AND WOOD-The supply of Pittsburgh Coal hough not abundant is quite fair. We hear of a saie of 6 boat loads of Pittsburgh Coal, about 48,000 bushels, 12a12ic. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at 10c Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices ranging

GROCERIES-The market continues quiet and the receipts this week amount to 264 hhds, 50 boxes, and 112 bbls Sugar; 1,297 bbls Molasses; and 1,612 bags of Coffee. We quote the sales of sugar light at 4a44c, at wholesale, and 4fc by the bbl. We quote loaf, clarified and refined Sugars at 7 a10c for the different numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74c .-Rio coffee is somewhat firmer thisweek. At the Eastern and Southern markets prices are better. We hear of sales of 275 bags in lots at 64a64e; also light sales requested that his name be withdrawn from the at 6 artic, as per quality. Plantation Molasses is a little stiffer. We hear of sales at 25 cents. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 32a43 cents, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in

> in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at 4 aoc. HEMP .-- We hear of only a sale of 26 bales dew-rotted 1 2115 per ton. No receipts.

LEAD & SHOT .- The demand is limited though fully equal to the receipts which are very small, We quote Missouri bar Lead at 4fa5c; sale of pig lead from stores at thate; sale of piglead from stores at thatic; Kentucky pig lead is held at 4c. Shot we quote at \$1 25 per bag in lots; retail sales at \$1 30a\$1 35.

PROVISIONS AND LARD .- At the close of last week the market was a good deal stimulated, and prices had an upward tendegcy. But during the present week. transactions have been nominal in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera in N. Orleans, and the inability of effecting shipments. We quote Mess Pork at \$10a Louis Napoleon has been elected President of \$10 25. In Lard we also hear of no operations and make

France. The Emperor of Austria has abdicated no quotations. The foreign news just received is of a favorable character in regard to provisions.

TOBACCO.—There still continues to be but light receipts of Tobacco. The sales at Todd's Warehouse this Cotton and Breadstuffs have both advanced at week amount to 24 hhds., at the following prices: Firsts,

\$1a\$5; Seconds, \$3a\$3 70; Common, \$1 95a\$2 50. WOOL .- We notice a moderate demand from the The King of Prussia annoyed with factions, country, and we quote sales in grease at 12a14c, pulled

> DIED. In this city, on the 2d inst., CHARLES KING,

infant son of Nathaniel and Mary Wolfe. AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER

MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia.

Brown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed last, with Mr. W. C. Pergas, have removed their establishment from their late stand, near the corner of Fifth and Main street, to that of W.C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of Louisville, where they will carry on a general business in the saie of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STA-TIONERY. They have in store a large assortment of

cy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every descrip-tion, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in the Western country, all of which is offered on favorable Orders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., re

spectfully solicited. PETERS, WEBB & CO., Main Street, next door to Bank of Louisville

ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS

HE Women of the Bible-18 engravings; Leaflets of Memory for 1849-numerous engra [vings; The Gem of the Season—20 fine steel engravings; The Book of Pearls for 1849—20 " The Snowflake: The Ruby; The Lady's Annual;

The American Gallery of Art; Scenes in the Life of our Savior; The Apostles The Gems of Beauty; The Book of Beauty; The Keepsake; The Lavs of the Western World: Friendship's Offering; The Garland; The Amaranth.

The above, together with a splendid assortment of English and French Stationary, and Fancy articles, suitthe Holidays, may be found at the new Book J. V. COWLING, Nov. 23-tf

C. H. BARKLEY,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

Lexington, Ky. WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money nd closing accounts, &c, &c. Charges moderate April 1, 1818 tf

NEW STEAM FURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish-ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic-WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gumand Pop-J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN. WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA

Reports from New Orleans, up to the evening of the 27th, fully confirm the above, as regards the improved health of that city. A private despatch,

Sept. 9th, 1848.—tf. TO THE LOUISVILLE PURYIC

BELIEVING that a well appointed Bath House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establish-

"Weather wet; attests bad. Deaths in 24 hours city, and opened for business in the fail.

The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fail.

The terms of subscription are Tan Dollars for the

As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a week in the months not embraced in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and

Profit Theoflore Hook's Remains, LINES.

The hour is come the cherished hour. When from the busy world set free, I seek at length my lonely bower, And muse in silent thought on thee.

And, oh! how sweet to know that still, Though sever'd from thee widely far, Our minds the self-same thought can f Our eyes yet seek the self-same star.

Compulsion from its destin'd course The magnet may awhile detain; But when no more withheld by force; It trembles to its north again.

Thus, though the idle world may hold My fettered thoughts awhile from thee, To thee they spring, when uncontroll'd,

The faithful dove, where'er by day, Through fields of air her pinions rove, Still seeks, when daylight dies away, The shelter of her native grove

So at this calm, this silent hour, Whate'er the daily scenes I see; My heart (its joyless wand'rings o'er) Returns unalter'd still to thee

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

"A wild bird came her pomp to see, And said, I wish I could live like thee." SANUEL LOVER.

very, very perplexing! I was so happy before: I love Edward quite as much as ever. six months ago.

the music mingled with her thoughts.

said, 'very happy--very joyous!' deep-throated melody.

'Are you not happy!

were when he was captured.'

her best to assist him, but in vain.

tion to her aunt. Annot loved Edward be. you may admire at a distance, you are uncause he was handsome, brave, generous, suited to mingle in.' and devoted to her. She had fancied she never would think of any one else as a loy. drawing herself up, a lengthened gaze at er, and yet she had taken into serious con. the old carved looking glass convinced her sideration the offer of a particularly rich that as far as face or figure went she was and influential gentleman; this gentleman not likely to be surpassed. The sun was admired her exceedingly, had procured her high in the heavens, the flies had ceased to brother an excellent appointment, and daz. buzz against the leaded panes of the wintown life. It is quite impossible to know and walked backwards and forwards on the why the Right Hon. Mr. Fitzclair desired floor of the spacious but low-ceilinged room. to wed Annot Campbell. Men about town furnished with rare old high-backed chairs remembered him for an unrecorded number covered with fine tapestry, the handiwork of years; and yet he looked so young-by of a legion of aunts and grandmothers, who candlelight; and so many girls of fashion had been the honored wives of an indepenwanted husbands, that it was extraoreinary dent, happy race of high-class farmers. he should go into the country and "pro. Dutside the windows roses and vines minpose" for a "mere country girl whom no. body ever heard of." Those men "who within that tempered the sunshine. The know the world' (by the way, the know). pictures were also of embroidery; the edge that is attended with the least happi. "Prodigal's Return" was companioned by ness) sometimes render the highest possi. the "Sheep and the Shepherd," and a large ble tribute to nature by seeking its repose sampler matched by the "Ten Command-

thoughts, feelings, hopes, anxieties, and had sat many years together, changing from actual anguish, that struggled in the young letters to lessons, from lessons to the time girl's heart. At first she decidedly refused when she used to write their two names Mr. Fitzclair, and shed many and bitter together within a circle, and he tried his tears at her aunt's importunities; still, with skill at sonnets, which, however lame and a natural coquetry, she played off a quantity commonplace in the eyes or ears of a critic. princes riding in triumph. The income ness. The Interior, Rotonde, and Banof airs on her old lover, on the strength of seemed perfect to her, and more, far more the attentions of the new, and this termina. precious than the jewels lavished upon her strength of seemed perfect to her, and more, tar more abled him to keep one of the most expensions of the new, and this termina. precious than the jewels lavished upon her strength of seemed perfect to her, and more, tar more abled him to keep one of the most expensions of the new, and this termina. Precious than the jewels lavished upon her strength of seemed perfect to her, and more, tar more abled him to keep one of the most expensions. I nere were also numerous other and the strength of seemed perfect to her, and more, tar more abled him to keep one of the most expensions. I nere were also numerous other the attentions of the new, and this termina. ted in a serious quarrel, of which her aunt, in after time. who believed love a dream of youth, and was she about to relinquish the wealth the reality of life, failed not to take reality of humble happiness for the perils advantage. The world to which Mr. Fitz. of spiendid misery? Which was better, clair belonged, Annot knew was not her to live beloved and die lamented in her world, and she was assured that time must own sphere, or endure the mortification and pass before she could be at ease in so exalt- disappointment she must encounter in vened a sphere. He affected to consider her turing within the magic circle of another? rejection as mere shyness-perhaps he real. She sat down in her old corner to think ly thought it so, for men of late are so fre. it over. In a few minutes she heard the quently wooed to wed, that they adopt an note-neither sigh nor song-of the darkidea as to the impossibility of rejection. brown bird, who had tried to find a way of Yet Annot was in the toils; every one con- escape for the imprisoned blackbird; she Yet Annot was in the toils; every one congratulated her on her good fortune, and all looked from the window, and, much to her gratulated her on her good fortune, and all looked from the window, and, much to her our palaces, colleges, and churches owe whole Diligence load waiting a quarter of the mean of though, and I believe would have said is unknown desk for several days, in a long agony of the mean of the wondered what star she had been born under to have such an offer; but each hour added to her unhappy restlessness. She was not at peace with herself—Edward had was not at peace with herself—Edward had been replaced by the reign of George the Second that our the reign of George the Seco angry even with the poor blackbird because he did not value the luxuries more than the bird lamented having lost her accustomed he did not value the luxuries more than the bird lamented having lost her accustomed she had reason to be proud of any of her falls into with a spasm and is waked up liberties of life. She would have given worlds that Mr. Fitzclair had never disturbed her simple visions of happiness, and yet and the gardener wrung his hands over stone would swim at once boldly and directly to the assamt at once boldly and directly to the spassm and is waked up the assamt at once boldly and directly to the powerful and the gardener wrung his hands over stone at the long suspense, became satisfied that the long suspense, became satisfied that they had reached what lawyers call the 'op disobedience manifested in extremely tender out to its full length, and its tail acting as a rudder, the powerful and the gardener wrung his hands over stone.

About three o'clock in the morning we are runder to the long suspense, became satisfied that they had reached what lawyers call the 'op disobedience manifested in extremely tender out to its full length, and its tail acting as a rudder, the powerful and from the long suspense, became satisfied that they had reached what lawyers call the 'op disobedience manifested in extremely tender out to its full length, and its tail acting as a rudder, the powerful and the gardener wrung his hands over stone.

About three o'clock in the morning we are full they had reached what lawyers call the 'op disobedience manifested in extremely tender out to its full length, and its tail acting as a rudder. The most remarkable instance of fillat they had reached what lawyers call the 'op disobedience manifested in extremely tender out to its full length, and its tail acting as a rudder. The most remarkable instance of fillat they had reached what lawyers call the 'op disobedience manifested in extremely tender out to its full length, and its tail acting as a rudder of the second out to its full length, and its tail acting the had

She tried to repeat that Edward must have pous, useless things spread around her. ceased to love her. She was convinced that she did not deserve his love to continue .--Splendid presents had been lavished on her; of many she knew not even the names, and with a very unusual perversity, she persist.

ed in wearing her simplest attire. She had but few absent friends; was of a different character, she wrote: - easily in all their purity.' 'It is very perplexing,' said Annot Camp. behave as others do.' I do believe that all brown bell; 'and I wish it had not occurred—it is my acquaintances were born with a knowl-take. I am sure I do; but there is a great deal of act importance of each double-knock. I your circle. Macaws, and parrots, and truth in what my aunt says; and I am not am sure I try do all things as I ought, and paroquets, long-tailed and short-tailed, may quite, quite sure that he loves me as he did yet my very servants laugh at me. I have live very happily together after their fash-Annot leaned against the porch of her in rapture with this and that singer. I can flowers, and mock streams; but my mother aunt's cottage; the blackbird hanging in the understand Shakspeare, and tremble at hatched me out of a blue egg, in a mossy of the boudoir. On the stairs stood Madwicker cage just above her head, whistled Milton, but, failing to acquire French, I nest, where she had brought forth many joyfully. Annot listened to him uncon- am considered an ignoramus, and am 'put other birds, brown and black, renowned sciously, and yet some of the influence of down' if I attempt to give an opinion by throughout the country for their song and bestowing her parting injunctions on the old 'You are happy in your captivity,' she myself. I used to be praised for my sensi- I can neither desire nor deserve to be hap-

tive modesty, now it is a positive curse. I pier. Again the bird gave forth a portion of feel every turn of the eye, and movement But you ought to be married, screamed care of our precious health-and be cerof the lip, as if they were turning me into the macaw. ridicule. My husband, kind as he is, often 'All in good time,' replied the brown She put up her hand caressingly to her blushes at my blunders and total want of bird. 'We are too well regulated to counprisoner, and he touched her finger with his tact. I am sure to do something wrong, tenance either old maids or old bachelors. when most eager to do right. I compli- but better never wed than be ill-mated.' 'His eye could never be so bright if he mented one gentleman upon his eloquence | So far Annot had observed distinctly what were not happy,' said the maiden. She did who always stammered, and a lady on her passed; but soon every bird and object benot think that the bird was living with the complexion who was never seen without gan to whirl round in a mysterious manner. 'And yet,' she continued, 'his habits of that my husband sits in terror lest I should a rainbow, and the vaunted fruits mouldered life are totally different from what they spoil his dinner party, and trembles when away and were replaced by the actual The bird returned to his perch, pruned done or said something 'below caste,' while macaw and the mocking merriment of the his feathers, and remained silent. Annot the gentlemen were at their wine, If my parrot, which mimics without meaning, looked at him, longing to know if he were husband was what they call a millionaire, I were succeeded by the whistle of the black. really as happy as when he winged his way should, perhaps, see less of this, but then the bird and the deep-throated melody of the through the copse. Suddenly she heard a public would hear more, make me their thrush. She started at seeing two birds low, quiet note, neither song nor sigh, but a butt, and, after partaking of our entertain- whirl triumphantly past her window, and, bird-voice from the neighboring thicket. In ments, amuse each other with the repetition to her astonishment, upon entering the a moment her bird paused, and listened .- of my vulgarity. I do not think this either porch, she found that love had broken the extra care, and every subdivision of whose The note was repeated; he replied. Again honest or high bred, but it is done all the prison-bars of the cage -- her yellow-beaked huge internal economy, he is anxious to exand again came the voice and its echo. An same. I cannot, loving my husband as I prisoner had escaped! not withdrew within the porch. A dusky- do, and ought to do, wish myself unwed; but I never heard why the new old love went a journey. The Diligence becomes in his She is an old woman, certainly one prisoner ran round and round the bars with and brought up in the sphere where I move, bounding in; but my belief is, that Annot ruffled feathers; he shook them with his bill; without interest or sympathy, or that he had learned wisdom from the letter and the he wanted to escape. The brown bird did been the occupant of a village curacy, or dream! the proprietor of a prosperous farm, where "What a silly bird!" said Annot; he has my knowledge and habits of life would have ten times the luxury, the care, the security been of value and appreciated. Oh, Annot! he ever had before, and yet he wants to en- do not imagine that rank and riches are necounter the dangers and privations of liber- cessary to the happiness of those whose ty; he desires to return to what he was.' learly days have been passed amid the flow-

Annot said this to her aunt, and her aunt ers and fields of the country. I have felt said the bird was exceedingly silly. Annot enough of the heart-beatings and burnings was very truthful, but yet she could not which the change I have experienced has quite think the bird was silly for loving his created to prove the contrary. Never was liberty. Three weeks-nay three days ago, well-dressed slavery more complete than she would have given him the liberty he so mine. I must not think my own thoughts desired; but Annot was in the fangs of a or go my own ways. Would you believe strong temptation-it had paralysed her it, that the day which, in our childhood, we sympathy. She had been cheerful, happy, held so sacred, is the great feast day-not and core nted-she had fancied herself what so much of those who have no other for reladies in love' with one sufficiently laxation, but of those whose lives are devorich for sore than the comforts of her own ted to pleasure? I have not courage or posphere, and sufficiently occupied to prevent sition to withstand it, and this self-reproach time from being a burden instead of a bless. is added to my other sufferings. Do not be ing; these considerations had not occurred tempted, Annot, to leave your own sphere. to Annot, but they had given great satisfac. by the gilded glories of one which, however

Annot was proud of her beauty, and, zled the young country girl with descrip- dows, and the flowers hung heavily in the tions of the brilliancy and fascination of a sunbeams-the air was hot. Annot arose in the evening of a life at open war with ments." All the corners except one were filled by corner-capboards, and that formed It would take a volume to trace all the a sort of recess where Edward and Annot

fore she could be what the great ladies were mossy bank, a hawthorn bush, and a tree with whom she was to associate hereafter. laden with real tipe cherries, to all the point

'I like nature itself,' she exclaimed .-You spend all your time in the mockery of

At this the parrots laughed; but the brave brown bird's eyes brightened, and she regained her temper, and smoothed her feathers, and said, in continuation, 'That they her young companions had married a cler. were of different climes; that Nature had gyman of small means, and another a very provided for all, and given tastes to all, wealthy merchant. Annot had not heard according to their kind and class, and that from either for a long time, but it so hap it was very right they should enjoy thempened that hardly had she ceased to witness selves after their fashion, if they would only the anxiety of the bird to rejoin its mate permit her to enjoy herself after hers .than she received letters from both. One Only she begged to observe, very respectwas filled with congratulations and earnest fully, that it did seem rather strange to her hopes that she would not forget her old that they should spend so much time in friends; the other, from her rich companion, imitating what they could obtain much more

'You have often heard how much I was to And, upon this, a very grave, judge-like be envied-how fortunate I was; and though old gentleman macaw assured her she was I live in a magnificent house, and have a wrong, 'It was much easier,' he said, 'for carriage and servants at my command, I them to imitate nature than to be natural. am not as happy as when I used to consid- And then he made great love to the brown er a ride in your uncle's old-fashioned nod- bird, and, holding up his gouty claws, covdy, a great indulgence, and a new sash the ered all over with jewelled rings, he inperfection of a toilette. My husband is as vited her to become his bride and be queen affectionate as I could desire, and more at. of his kingdom. And it needed not the tentive than I have any right to expect, screams and sneers of his court-bred ladies, considering his unceasing occupation; but I who set up their plumage and erected their go through worlds of torture learning to crests immediately at this, to determine the with clouds and threatenings of storm. On behave as others do.' I do believe that all brown bird as to the course she ought to the threshold of our chambres de garcon in

edge of etiquette; they know to a hair's 'We all seek happiness,' she answered, breadth the depth of a courtesy and the ex- and I am sure I should never be happy in no taste for music, but am expected to be jon, and enjoy the mock fruit and mock some whom I cannot but believe inferior to their domestic habits. She was happy, and

rouge during the last ten years! I know The chrystal river mounted into the air as he enters the drawing room, fearing I have bounties of nature; the harsh croak of the

wish that either I had been born to limping out, and the old young love came

Foreign Art In England.

Mr. Macaulay notices the reign of the Lelys and Knellers in England, and the general dependence upon foreign artists of

the royal permission in the Banqueting along with its score of unfortunate Jonahs House at Whitehall, and sold by auction inside for the almost incredible sum of twenty-six | Our Diligence lumbered out of Paris thousand pounds, a sum which bore a great- and on towards Dijon, with the most perseer proportion to the fortunes of the rich vering monotony. Out of our coupe winmen of that day than a hundred thousand dows we had a full view of the wide unpounds would bear to the fortunes of the varying landscape, destitute of attraction rich men of our time. Lely was succeeded or beauty of any kind. Now and then we by his countryman Godfrey Kneller, who clastered into some old town to pull up at She'd surely be christened the Countess of Shafts was made first a knight, and then a baronet, the yawning gateway of the post houses, Leaving the bury out of the word, bequeath a large fortune to his family .- quette, with the prescribed amount of small And I'll give you the moral that comes at the The two Vandeveldes, natives of Holland, change for the depating postillion and an settle here, and had produced for the king the new comer, who soon guided us out Varelst, painted glorious sunflowers and tu- line of the highway, like all other French lips for prices such as had never before been roads laid out in the strictest abhorrence of But teach them the useful, industrial arts. known. Verrio, a Neapolitan, covered curves and bends, we rolled all day. Toceilings and staircases with Gorgons and wards night it was a great relief to be let Muses, Nymphs and Satyrs, Virtues and out at Nangis, a little unnoticeable town, Vices, God's quaffing nectar, and laurelled with the intimation of a dinner in readisive tables in England. For his pieces at more elaborate provision of the table d'hote. groups which I have attempted to describe Windsor alone he received seven thousand This last was a great affair, got up with in some detail. Imagine, then, one of the pounds, a sum then sufficient to make a strict regard to the unities, on the Paris monstrous animals, a Plesiosaurus, some gentleman of moderate wishes perfectly easy for life, a sum greatly exceeding all that napkins and vast display of large plates and for life, a sum greatly exceeding all that napkins and vast display of large plates and wedge-shaped crocodilian head, a long had been medically advised to a course of with him, and he would pass from one to the unities, on the transfer of the strongest contrasts. Dryden, during a literary life of forty years, small eatables. There was nothing in the arched serpent-like neck, a short compact sea-bathing; and accordingly at the door of the other almost without an interval. He obtained from the booksellers. Verrio's Conducteur's blouse and cap that hindered chief assistant and successor, Lewis La. him from being of the party, any more ful paddles, almost developed into hands ering with cold, two stout fellows laid hold consequences; he violently attacked and consequences; he violently attacked and

Seen most by ruins; like the love,
That gave itself for all;
Yet closest clings to guiltiest things,
As Magdalene, or Saul.
Riverside, December, 1848. G.

Troyes.

A SKETCH FROM THE COUPE.

BY WM. A. BUTLER. Even in Paris, November is the most dismal of months. On the Boulevards, clogs, umbrellas, and red noses; in the Tuil eries, bare branches and leaves, soaked and matted with the continuous drizzle; in the Louvre, a windy dampness; that makes the Claudes chilly, and gives to David's classic unbuskined heroes, a blue, rheumatic tirge: in the Trois Freres, spite of incomparable appliances of in-door comfort, a piercing atmosphere of incipient frost, which not even the restorative redolence of Turbot au gratin, or the inspiring aroma of Chamber. tin vieux, can utterly dispel. Fortunate the man who can escape at will from such uncomfortable environments; whose conscience has no scores unsettled with his Galignani in the items of thirteenth-century churches unvisited, old Hotels unexplored, Napoleon reminiscences unnoted; Restaurants undined at, and dishes untasted; who is free to book himself at the Messageries Royales for the Southern route, and can direct his anticipations and his luggage, 'Italy, via Marseilles.' The morning frowned on our departure

the airy Quariteme which had lodged us lirium of Paris, we gave a parting look of half regret at their snug nicety, and all that tasteful trickery of cheap decoration, by which the stern realities of the attic are softly idealised into the attractive elegance er, and now in both; managing and directbille, wishing us a pleasant journey, and Troyes was inhabited and governed by litprinciple of one word for us and two for herself. "By all means should we wrap ourselves well up from the cold-and take tain not to forget, if we happened to meet any of our friends on the journey, to recourtsey and a smiling merci, in return for the expected trifle, while from the final foot of the long staircase cries the Concierge's wife, that brave man, the Concierge himself, having gone long ago in advance with the luggage-" Bon jour, Messieurs bon jour! bon voyage! au plaisir!"

Such were our Parisian adieux.

What a precious windfall for the not books and descriptive epistles of the unfledged tourist is the first French Diligence he encounters. That great, yellow, chimer- between the shafs and off she trotted, hand ical, capacious monster, whose name he persists for a fortnight in pronouncing as if it were an English substantive and signified ed roofs and slanting gables, like an indusperiment upon personally in the venture of greater including the less, are merged all Not even excepting the old woman who his preconceived notions and future expe- And was troubled with troublesome boys; riences of all sorts of conveyances -- un- The very quintessence of spirit and strength, less he happens to be a real estate lawyer | Corked down in a body not four feet in length, -in size, shape, and arrangement to be guaged by this authoritative standard. Into what an involved process of calculation is he plunged by the complex tariff of prices from the coupe at the top of the scale, to the Banquette at the top of the coach; the And shaking the town from the sto At the close of the reign of Charles the highest in position and the lowest in price. Second, there was not a single English What a climax of bewilderment is the painter or statuary whose name is now re. hour of starting, when he finds the monmembered. This sterility is somewhat mys. ster more elephantine than ever, with whole terious; for painters and statuaries were by tons of freight distending the huge black With a light in her hand, of course a rush light no means a despised or an ill-paid class .- bulk of the top covering, and a caravan of Their social position was at least as high as horses inexplicably grouped in front, and at present. Their gains, when compared an anxious population swarming around, She unloads in a trice, I really can't state with the wealth of the nation, and with the waiting for a distribution of the disputed remuneration of other descriptions of intel-territory inside. How invariably is he lectual labor, were even larger than at pre- caught getting up the wrong ladder into sent. Indeed the munificent patronage the wrong place, how uniformly fancies Around and around the old woman scampers, which was extended to artists drew them to himself the victim of some terrible impoour shores in multitudes. Lely, who has sition, how despairingly resigns himself at A bale of packed cotton, or load of pressed hay, preserved to us the rich curls, the full lips, length to the necessity of blind submission. Would be nothing at all, I'll venture to say, and the languishing eyes of the frail beau. Like the last scene of a five act comedy, ties celebrated by Hamilton, was a West- to which every explanation is postponed by phalian. He had died in 1680, having long way of intensity of finale, the highest pitch Flies to the court-yard, and disappears in it, lived splendidly, having received the honor of confusion just precedes the departure .of knighthood, and having accumulated a Finally the decisive 'Roulez' of the Conducgood estate out of the fruits of his skill .- teur, like the voice of des iny, cuts short His noble collection of drawings and pic- the conflict, settles the matter of contested tures was, after his decease, exhibited by seats, and the unwieldy leviathan staggers

dilapidated, we could not see in the obscurity of the lamp-light, but we knew it had dwindled from its old importance of sixty thousand inhabitants to little more than one-third as many, and what indistinct glimpses we did get as we turned the sharp corners and threaded our intuicate way bettiquity and decay. Stopping in the big, irregular square where the Diligence waited

while the relay of horses was being got up sharks, the larger cuttlefish, and innumer- made a feeble attempt at explanation around there was the deep, unbroken still- wards, and glaring like globes of fire. Its ness of "past midnight." "The chief length is some thirty or forty feet, and it manufacture carried on in and around has paddles and a tail like a shark. Its ray, "is night caps." The occupation of on above, where the Plesiosaurus or some impersonation of a dead soldier, to eliven The vast jaws, lined with formidable rows

conducteur and the coach, now here, now Picturesque Sketches of Creation. there, now in one place and now in anothing and controlling: the supposition was tle old women, of whom this was the head and chef; the female Polk of a small Republic of vieilles; the petticoatedd Haroun al Raschid incognito, walking unviziered inspection of such nightly intruders upon any of our friends on the journey, to rethe peace of her domain as this lumbering commend them to her establishment." The Diligence of ours. All of a sudden off she over official charts, and papers, and perperturbed to get into the commandant's cabin, scattering ink old Countrie. The next day we went on goes, disappears within the neighboring court-yard of the "Grand Mulet," and we wonder what has become of her. Our wonder is not long; in a minute she is back holding, who can tell how many malles, caisses, or hampers of cheese, the lactathem up one over the other, whatever they are, the commodities of her cognisance and care, and when the load was crowned with the last item of freight, put herself blithely cart and all, down the square, and around the corner, disappearing amongst the peaktrious and overloaded ghost.

> The Old Woman of Troyes. And perhaps I should add, the very personi-

Fication of everything skinny and bony,

As soon as the Diligenee, clatter and clang, Gets into the square, and pulls up with a bang Probably waking up half the people,

With a terrible racket and noise Out of le grand Mulet-(mentioned by Murray She comes with a rush, in the depth of the night. This queer Old Woman of Troves!

From the top of the Diligence down to the flags While as for such matters as baskets and bags They're nothing but trifles and toys;

Amongst packages, boxes and barrels, and har Tothis Old Woman of Troyes.

And out of the gate with a great big hand-cart, Like a squadron of horse she deploys; Then into it piles up trunks, boxes, and chests As a tailor would pile up trowsers and vests. Hops into the shafts like a twelve pounder shot And off through the streets, at a rousing round

Now, if Hugo or Scribe had been in the Count

had been induced by English liberality to unlimited supply of depechez and sacres for Of Peggies and Salties, and Annas and Manes Without wishing your girls had been boys; and his nobles some of the finest sea pieces again into the dull country. Over the in the world. Another Dutchman, Simon solid stones, along the straight, undeviating and break other people's, and then their own And break other people's, and then their own

These shoals were alive with myriads of hovered about, feeding upon the larger pastimes and employments of the last six more costly than the ripe ones he regretted; that forms were left to droop; her village friends no longer shared her pleasures or her she was likely to be a "great lady"—and the cottage widow and her orphans were uncertage wildow and her orphans were uncertage of the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the ancient capital of Champagne, it and the properties of the water, with the book of its four large parked with the water at a very rapid rate.

That scent the sacred page is an uncertage of the Antiquary.

See that wild placed city of Troys. He hen adds: "It is properties that were so admit the water at a very rapid rate.

That scent the sacred page is an uncertage of the ancient

while the relay of horses was being got up sharks, the target curved would form an Grant me pa-pa-patience; is it mum-um a better opportunity of looking about, and easy prey to this monster. But now let us murder you me-me-mean? Again and again the deeper abuses of gargain I tell you I'm decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on in the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on the decyphering what a queer, ricketty, gable see what goes on the decyphering what a queer which is a gable see what goes on the decyphering which is a gable see what goes on the decyphering which is a gable see what goes on the decyphering which is a gable see what goes on the decyphering which goes on the decyphering which is a gable see what goes on the decyphering which goes on the d and chimneys awry, tiles and timbers pitchthe operations of that fiercely carnivorous of an injured man. Oh, yes, sir, the men ed together in a way that antiquaries love, marine reptile, the lchthyosaurus. Prowl. replied; 'we know that—we fully under ed together in a way that antiquaries love, marine repute, the repute, the repute the repute stood it and for the third time down went but nervous lessees hate; the whole town ing about at a great depth, where the repute stood it and for the third time down went was very far gone in the ruinious pictur- tilian structure of its lungs and the bony Lamb into the sea. 'Oh, limbs of Satan' esque. The silence into which we had so unseasonably obtruded ourselves did'nt breathe, we may fancy we see this strange it's now too late; I tell you that I am—no, seem sensible of the disturbance. All animal, with its enormous eyes directed up that I was—to be di-di-di-dipped only once Troyes," says the indisputable John Mur- whole energics are fixed on what is going this bit of literary gossip: the Trojans just at this time was evidently connected with this prevailing staple.— It is night caps. The occupation of above, where the Trojans just at this time was evidently giant shark is devouring its prey. Sudden ties of the season, a literary friend assures us, will be a work purporting to be the Diary of But presently, while we were wondering dles, and obtaining a powerful impetus by a young girl residing in the Colony of Mas. what was to happen to us, and momently flapping its large tail, the monster darts sachusetts during a length of time commenexpecting the ghost of some old hero of through the water at a rate which the eye cing with the year 1678. Some of the Champagne with a long neck, the visible can scarcely follow towards the surface.— leaves from this diary have appeared in the the scene and help us to some of those ap: of teeth, soon open wide to their full ex- Washington, where they have attracted great propos associations and imaginings that tent; the object of attack is approached, is attention both for their beauty of style and conscientious tourists are always favored overtaken. With a motion quicker than the graphic pictures they present of every with on the right spot, appeared on the thought, the jaws are snapped together, and day life at an early period in New Eng scene a little old woman, queerer than all the work is done. The monster, becoming land. The manner in which this precious the gable-ends in the town could ever have gorged, floats languidly near the surface, document—this waif of the olden time looked, even in broad daylight. Turning with a portion of the top of its head and its was discovered, is a curious incident in liter. up mysteriously, very much as if she had emerged from a trap-door in the pave, she emerged from a trap-door in the pave, she commenced superintending the unloading as these must have been every day enacted and as widely admired. We are indebted of trunks, boxes, chests, and packages, as during the many ages when the waters of to Messrs. Ticknor and Company, the pub. through the gay, radiant summer, and the if they were all her own, or at least, as if the ocean were spread over what is now lishers, for an early glance at the proof she was a sort of general agent and com- land in the eastern hemisphere, and when sheets, from which we make a brief extract missionaire extraordinary for everybody else. the land then adjacent provided the calca- showing the charming style in which the

> A Baft Lond of Monkeys. We find the following story in La Dem

ocratie Pacifique:-

"A State corvette, just returned from cruise in the Indian seas, brings news of a rether curious incident. At one of the islands a dozen monkeys were caught and brought on board. Their gambols were amongst her sleeping subjects, with ocular inspection of such nightly introders upon however, when the ship was out at see, over official charts and papers, and perpetrating other mischiefs, so that he ordered them all to be flung into the sea. The sailors, however, were much grieved at this, again, back with a big hand-cart capable of and, on their remonstrance, the commandant gave permission that a raft should be ceous specialite of Troyes? She piles might be left with some chance of being and soft as are our Summer Days at Home drifted ashore. The sailors fitted the raft with a small mast and a sail, which they white Blossoms of the Wild flowers, and set easterly in the direction of the land.—
They placed on the frail skiff a store of biscuit and water, and then were obliged to the Cowslips in the low Grounds, were abandon the twelve proscripts to their fate. The crew, much moved, waved their hats, in the Branches, I was glad of heart as a wished them bon voyage, and watched them child, and thought if my beloved Friends

He was born at Leghorn in the north of Scotland, in 1677. Having his youth, and in the year 1703 being sailing-master of the ship Cinque Ports, Capt. Stradling, bound for the South Seas, he was put on shore on the Island of Juan Fernandez, as a punishment for mutiny. In that solitude he remained four years and four months, from which he was at last relieved and brought to England, by Captain Woods journey. Everything passed off pleasantly Rogers. He had with him on the Island enough; fine weather-magnificent sceners his clothes and bedding, with a firelock, a stream to be whipped one day, a mount some powder, bullets, and tobacco; a hatchet, knife, kettle, his mathematical instruments, and a Bible. He built two huts of pimento trees, and covered them with long grass, and in a short time lined them with skins of goats which he killed with his musket, so long as his powder lasted, (which at its way-very delightful of course-plenty ket, so long as his powder lasted, (which at to look at—but then somehow, nobody first was but a pound,) when that was spent, looks at us!—the thing is getting a little he caught them by speed of foot. Having looks at us!—the thing learnt to produce fire by rubbing two pieces dull, do'nt you think so of wood together, he dressed his victuals in one of his huts, and slept in the other, which was at some distance from his kitchen. A other, 'I must hit upon something, and get multitude of rats disturbed his repose, by up a digito monstrari somehow or another gnawing his feet and various parts of his body, which induced him to feed a number of cats for his protection. In a short time these became so tame that they would lie in that line; for having procured a box of But before you could think it, takes a fresh start, about him in hundreds, and soon delivered large black wafers, he had completely spot him from his enemies, the rats. Upon his return he declared to his friends that noth return, he declared to his friends that nothing gave him so much uneasiness as the quadrupegs which, before the diffusion of thought that when he died, his body would useful knowledge, used to form the study of be devoured by those very cats he had with childhood. The device fully answered in so much care tamed and fed. To divert purpose, and the happy pair drove off, at his mind from such melancholy thoughts, he would sometimes dance and sing among his kids and goats; at other times retire to devo tion. His clothes and shoes were soon worn out by running through the woods; in the want of shoes he found little inconvenience, as the soles of his feet became so hard that

he could run everywhere without difficulty -as to clothes, he made himself a coat and action off Camperdown, and had distincap out of goat skins, sewed them with guished himself there both by his signal thongs of the same, cut into proper form bravery and by his peculiarly lofty stature, with a knife, his only needle was a nail .- which made him a mark for the enemy's When his knife was worn to the back, he shot: the Dutch admiral said as much to made others as well as he could, of some him after the battle. The sailor-uncle was iron hoops that had been left on shore. course with men, he had so far forgot the tion for courage. This was manifested use of speech, that the people on board of in the second brother, by a passive man-Captain Rogers' ship could scarcely understand him, for he seemed to speak his words fiercest pugnacity. John was always fight by halves. The chest and musket which ing, he chose his favorites among his school nvertebrated animals, and crowds of sharks Selkirk had with him on the Island, are now in possession of his grand-nephew, which he derived from his performances en- quette had peculiarities of taste; prefering forms. There were also numerous other John Selkirk, weaver at large. - From Sir John Sinclair's Account of Scotland.

Anecdote of Charles Lamb. guerre, came from France. The two most than if he had been a Democratic driver in an animal not covered with brilliant scales, of him, one at each shoulder, like heraldic usher who had boxed his brother's ears, and celebrated sculptors of that day were also foreigners. Cibber, whose pathetic emblems of Fury and Melancholy still adorn of satisfying his own appetite and quicken. Bedlam, was a Dane. Gibbons, to whose ing ours. He was a good natured fellow half-creeping along, making its way towards Take notice of this—I am to be dipped.'— he hid himself in a nook under the master's he hid himself in a nook under the master's out to its full length, and its tail acting as exclaiming at once, 'Oh, yes, Sir, we're Memoirs, and he is at once the hero and the About three o'clock in the morning we came into the narrow, crooked, twisting of its four large paddles would at once give him into the sea. On emerging, Lamb ten children, of whom, besides himself, but the control of the control o

An American "Lady Willoughby."

The Boston Transcript furnishes us with

"One of the most striking literary nevel-

columns of the National Era published at To have seen her, frisking around the reous mud now forming the lias. - Ansted's journal is written. The extract is from a leaf dated, 'Ipswich, near Agawam, May ye 12th, 1678:

"We set out Day before Yesterday on a Journey to Newberry. *** Our Route the first Day lay through the Woods and along the Borders of great Marshes, and Meadows on the Sea Shore. We came to Linne at Night, and stopped at the House of a Kinsman of Robert Pike's-a Man of Substance and Note in that Settlement. We were tired and hungry, and the Supper of warm Indian Bread and sweet Milk rel. over a Rough Road to Wenham, through Salem, which is quite a pleasant Town -Here we stopped until this morning, when we again mounted our Horses, and reached this place after a smart Ride of three Hours The Weather in the Morning was warm and as we rode through the Woods, where seen on either hand, and the birds all the time making a great and pleasing melody and Cousin Oliver were only with us. I Alexander Selkirk, the Original Robinson could never wish to leave so fair a Coun-

Getting up a Sensation

Hook's 'mononag excursions,' as he call ed them, were occasionally prolonged to some weeks. He once made the tour of Wales in this way, accompanied by an intimate friend in the Treasury, who had provided a gig, drawn by a white horse, for the tain to be climbed the next-a mine to be explored at one spot, a Druid temple to be traced at another. Castles, cataracts, and coal-mines, all inviting inspection!

'Ah!' said Hook, as they lounged along one bright morning, 'this is all very well in

And at the next town from which they started, his friend had a taste of his quality

Teeodore Hook's Remains.

A maternal uncle of the young Keats, had been an officer in Duncan's ship in the the ideal of the boys, and filled their imagiliness, but in John and Tom by the fellows, from those that fought most readily and pertinaciously, nor were the brothers loth to exercise their mettle even on one another. This disposition, however, in all of them, seems to have been combined with much tenderness, and, in John, with a pas-"Coleridge," says De Quincey, "told me sionate sensibility, which exhibited itself in